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ARMS FOR SHIPS PROBABLY WILL AWAIT CONGRESS

With Adoption of Cloture Rule
in Senate, Special Session Will
Be Called and Executive
Authority Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The entire program of the Government relating to the arming of merchant ships and the relief of the blockade of United States shipping, hangs upon the question of cloture. The situation is this: As soon as the Senate agrees upon a rule that will enable that body ultimately to pass legislation and place a limit upon debate, it will then be evident to the President that the way is open for action. He will then call an extra session of Congress, in order to get the authority he asked for.

Another possible way for the arming of ships, or a way that will appeal to the President as being feasible, will be the clearing up of the status of the old statutes relating to the public vessels of nations with whom the United States is in amity.

Secretary Lansing is known to hold the view that the old statutes, especially the one of 1819, has no application in the present situation. Furthermore, it is seriously questioned, even if granted that the statute of 1819 is applicable now, as to whether the United States is, in fact, in amity with Germany, having broken diplomatic relations. It is seriously to be questioned, as at least a moot question, as to whether the Government could be held accountable for any infraction of the old law in the present circumstances. It has been explained that the only test of it would arise from a Supreme Court decision, and the history of the Supreme Court does not reveal any instance of that august body ruling against the President in any case involving international relations. Indeed, it is explained, no such situation as the present has arisen in the past.

President Wilson has expressed, in forceful language, to his political bodyguard, his opinion of the way a little group of Senators had balked the

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United States Capitol as it appeared on inauguration night

DRASTIC ACTION LOOKED FOR ON BRITISH IMPORTS

LONDON, England (Thursday)—More drastic restrictions on imports was predicted by Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, today in a speech at the Aldwych Club, in stating "the people's food is really threatened."

"Disregard those who are impatient and ready to speculate," he said, referring to proposals as to use of Britain's Navy; "we cannot afford to speculate with the fleet. If we failed to mean the end of the British empire."

"I am neither a pessimist nor a coward," he said, "but we must face the facts and not allow the people suddenly to be confronted with a situation not anticipated—because remedies conceived in panic lead to revolution."

"England will fight and endure despite German measures."

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The British continue to make rapid progress in the Mesopotamian theater. According to the latest dispatches, General Maude's forces have now reached the town of Laff, about nine miles southeast of Ctesiphon, and are less than 30 miles from Bagdad. London reports the abandonment by the Turks of large quantities of war material, which is "strewn over 80 miles of the country."

Rapid progress is also being made by the Russians in the Persian theater. The pursuit of the Turks beyond Hamadan is being pressed with vigor, and Petrograd reports the capture of Asadabad summit, 10 miles southwest of the city; whilst Russian troops have engaged the Turks near Sehna, 50 miles southwest of Hijar.

The news from the other war theaters is confined to the usual activities of trench warfare, and from no point is any incident of importance reported.

Diagram shows section of Persia where further Russian advance is reported in today's dispatches.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday, via wireless to Sayville)—The official communication issued by the War Office (Continued on page four, column four)

INVESTIGATION INTO CAMPAIGN AT DARDANELLES

Interim Report of Special Commission in United Kingdom Deals With Inception and Early Stages of Undertaking

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The interim report of the Dardanelles Commission on the inception and early stages of the Dardanelles campaign was issued to the press this morning. The report, which has been awaited with very keen interest and is certain to provoke the keenest discussion and a considerable modification of prevailing views, shows that newspaper forecasts have, in some cases, been rather wide of the mark. It is signed by Lord Cromer as chairman and by Andrew Fisher, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, Sir Frederick Cayley, J. A. Clyde, Stephen L. Gwynne, Admiral Sir W. H. May, Lord Nicholson and Lord Justice Pickford. Walter Rosh, M. P., who was placed on the commission by direct vote of the House of Commons and against the wishes of the Government, signs the minority report.

In introducing its general conclusions, the commission states the facts are of such a nature that no one who approaches this subject in a "thoroughly judicial spirit" will be inclined to dogmatize about them. The general conclusions begin by attributing the Dardanelles campaign to the initiative of Mr. Churchill in bringing the matter before the War Council on Nov. 25, 1914, as an ideal method of defending Egypt.

All concerned were prima facie in favor of a joint military and naval effort, but the Russian communication of Jan. 2 introduced a fresh element into the case. Lord Kitchener declared there were no troops immediately available for operations in the East. The statement was accepted by the War Council but the commission expresses the view that it was, in fact, mistaken. Political arguments for an attack were strong and Mr. Churchill advocated a naval attack alone on a certain amount of half-hearted and hesitating expert opinion which favored a tentative and progressive scheme. There was no direct support or opposition from the responsible naval and military advisers. Lord Fisher and Sir James Wolfe Murray, Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson expressed dissent and Lord Kitchener was in favor. Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson considered the operations experimental and such as could be discontinued if results were unsatisfactory. Such objections as they expressed

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GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE AS TO DUTCH SHIPPING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Regarding views expressed in certain quarters in Holland to the effect that Great Britain by a recent Order in Council would compel Dutch vessels to share the risks of German submarines, thus disregarding the economic interests of neutrals, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from an authoritative source that such views by no means represent the actual facts of the case.

The Netherlands Government, it must be remembered, have made no vehement protest against the German submarine campaign, as did the United States of America. Further, neutrals long ago appealed to the United States for a lead but now they have got it they decline to follow. From this action it is obvious that what they wanted was a lead which would insure a prompt termination of hostilities and so prevent discomfort and further loss to themselves.

The opinion is further held that it is obvious that Great Britain was compelled after the German announcement of the unlimited submarine campaign against both belligerents and neutrals to take measures with a view to counteracting the German attempt to force neutrals to act in her interests.

The Netherlands, meanwhile, are acquiescing in Germany's illegal warfare. Consequently, it is maintained, the Netherlands cannot expect the British Government to refrain indefinitely from taking such steps as will prevent Germany reaping the benefits of her submarine campaign and thus prolong the war. The blame must not, it is further declared, be attributed to Great Britain for interference with Dutch shipping. Rather must Germany be blamed for the ruthless campaign instituted.

WASTE COLLECTIONS BY THE RED CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Red Cross are sending enlistment certificates to all the school children, enrolling them for the work of collecting waste, and there will soon be a large army of boys and girls engaged in this branch of patriotic work. Up to February collections of waste made by the Red Cross amounted to \$12,100.68, and there are 3500 calls still on the lists.

TURKISH WAR CREDIT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Constantinople telegram states that the Turkish Government has submitted to the Chamber a bill for an extraordinary war credit of 15,000,000 pounds Turkish, which was sent to the committee.

BOYCOTT BY CONSUMERS BROKE PRICES

New York Commissioner Says Systematic, Unorganized Boycott Most Effective in Bringing Down Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there had been "a complete ending of any corner that may have existed in the supply of potatoes and onions."

This change, he added, had been caused by heavy increase of receipts during that time, abnormal supply of onions and potatoes en route to the city at present because of relief of transportation congestion, and to what he called the most systematic, though unorganized, boycott ever conducted by the consumers of this city.

"When the market was at the top of the wave," said Mr. Hartigan, "onions were selling at wholesale for almost three times as high as they bring now. Potatoes on that day sold wholesale for \$15 for three bushels; now they bring only \$8 to \$10. At retail onions have dropped from 18 cents a pound to 10 and 12, and potatoes from 8 and 9 to 6 and 7."

"The boycott, although carried on practically without leaders, has been very effective. It seems that the only way to bring down the price of food in a city like this is to fall back on the supply and demand theory and reduce prices by reducing demand. Such relief, of course, is only temporary. And it is my personal opinion that while the war lasts we will have repetitions of high-price waves."

The Daily Food Alliance considered the situation at a meeting a few days ago. This is an alliance of women who study the question of the family's daily food supply, its purchase and other subjects allied to it. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, its president, said:

"The high prices have been caused by speculation, for there has been no material food shortage. Last December I traveled through the Middle West, and I found warehouses well stocked and many families who had stored up foodstuffs in their cellars and barns, holding them until they could get the highest possible prices. They learned how to do this from the cold-storage men."

"Our alliance has taken up the question of cooperative buying to a certain extent, but we do not think it is feasible in a large city like this. It might be practiced with good results

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INFLUENCE OF GERMAN PLOTS FULLY KNOWN

Government Secret Service Working to Overcome Effects of Propagandists—Pacifists Play Into Foreign Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Justice is fully conscious of the activities of the German plotters throughout the United States, and is working night and day to overcome their secret influence, which already has been felt in marked degree, especially, it is believed, in the United States Senate.

Whether consciously or unconsciously the German propaganda is held to be directly responsible for the discussion in the Senate over the President's policy of armed neutrality, notwithstanding that only a small group of senators have yielded to its influence.

The pacifist element and similar organizations are believed to be thoughtlessly working into the hands of those who are exerting every effort to oppose the Government's policy. There are many representatives of this element in the National Capital today, urging their propaganda upon Government officials and the representatives in Congress.

Villa Raids Arranged

German Agents Said to Have Used Bandit Against Carranza

LAREDO, Tex.—Just back from a trip into the interior of Mexico, the United Press correspondent is able to state authoritatively the following facts:

Agents of the German Government in Mexico approached Francisco Villa at his headquarters at Bustillo's ranch (Continued on page four, column one)

GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA ASKED TO EXPLAIN POSITION

Questions Raised by M. Guchkoff in Council of Empire Indicate Feeling in Country

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—An interesting indication of feeling, even in conservative quarters, has been given by the unanimous vote in the Council of the Empire passed on the motion arising out of the interpellation of M. Guchkoff, president of the War Industries Committee, as to what the Government proposed to do to check the disorganization of transport and to guarantee food, fuel and raw material to the army and the country.

In his speech, M. Guchkoff held that the disturbance in the country's economic life followed inevitably and directly the morbid condition into which the Russian empire had fallen, a condition which expressed itself in the complete paralysis and disorganization of the authority of the state.

Another significant occurrence is the unanimous election of General Polivanoff, former Minister of War, as president of the Military and Naval Committee of the Council of the Empire, M. Guchkoff being appointed as deputy.

BRITISH FORCES NOW WITHIN 12 MILES OF BAGDAD

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British cavalry are now within 12 miles of Bagdad, it was officially announced today.

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KING INTERVENES IN THE SWEDISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The result of the adverse vote in the Swedish Riksdag is a ministerial crisis. Probably the question whether 30,000,000 or 50,000,000 should be voted for a neutral guard provided a favorable opportunity for emphasizing the existence of two lines of thought. Both consider themselves to be strictly neutral.

Evidently these two lines of thought are represented within the ministry, but the one led by the Premier, M. Hammarskjold, is considered by Socialists and Liberals as being in effect pro-German.

The other line of thought by which the Foreign Minister, M. Wallenberg, is probably not unaffected and which favors a commercial agreement with Great Britain, is considered by the Hammarskjold party pro-Entente.

The King has intervened to prevent any changes in the ministry, so the question is whether the members of the ministry can compose their differences. If not, the question is whether M. Hammarskjold, not having the support of a parliamentary majority, can retain his power or whether a coalition ministry, reflecting the ideas of a parliamentary majority, will have to be formed. It is clear from the Swedish press that nobody is very sure of the outcome.

ENTENTE READY TO HELP SOLVE CHINA'S PROBLEM

Allies in Agreement as to Tendering of Advice or Assistance—China Stirred by Effects of U-Boat Campaign

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—On inquiry in authoritative quarters a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Allies are in complete unity and are acting closely together in regard to China in the matter of tendering to China any advice or assistance she may ask for.

Developments in the latter country are evidently the result of her acceptance of the specific invitation extended to neutrals by President Wilson. She is, as a matter of fact, the only neutral who has followed in the footsteps of the United States President. Like the United States, China has cause to feel outraged by the ruthless submarine campaign, since not merely Chinese property has been destroyed, but a very large number of Chinese seamen in various mercantile ships of the world have lost their lives through submarine action.

The position, meantime, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, is as indicated in previous cable dispatches and the points as to postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity until after the war and revision of the customs tariff are still under consideration.

DIRECT RAIL LINE TO THE PRESIDIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The San Francisco Presidio, which is the United States military reservation, situated at the northwestern extremity of San Francisco peninsula, overlooking the Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay, where the chief defensive works of the city are located, is being connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad system by means of the Belt Line Railroad the State is constructing around the northern end and eastern side of the peninsula. This means that this important post will hereafter be in direct railroad connection with the transcontinental lines and can be furnished directly with supplies and equipment. The road will be completed at an early date.

BRITISH LOWER HOUSE DEBATES IRISH QUESTION

Nationalists, Regarding Further Discussion as Futile, March Out of House of Commons—Settlement Plans Offered

By The Christian Science Monitor Representative in the House of Commons and Cabled from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Yesterday was a historic sitting in the House of Commons, though its historic note was of the sort the British people in the present crisis would have felt well able to dispense with. After a long debate, which started quietly enough, but in the later stages of which feeling rose rapidly to boiling point, John Redmond concluded his speech by declaring that to continue after what had been said would be absolutely futile. He, therefore, appealed to his colleagues to let the House do what it liked with T. P. O'Connor's resolution and with what he called the "precious amendment of the Government," and instead of remaining to continue a useless, futile and humiliating debate to withdraw with him and to take counsel as to their next action. Thereupon Mr. Redmond walked down the gangway steps to the floor and, followed by his followers in single file, left the House.

Though the House had seen with alarm as he concluded his speech what was likely to happen, his action caused a shock of surprise, and members and strangers alike watched the Nationalists' action with an intensity of attention which must have impressed the scene indelibly on the memories of those present. It was, in a way, amusing to note that even in the intense state of feeling the Nationalists in almost every case observed the parliamentary etiquette of bowing to the Speaker before stepping on to the floor of the House. On the other hand, the fact that some Nationalists were in khaki and that there was no breach in the unity of Great Britain and Ireland as to the cause of the Entente made it the more shocking to the members that this unfortunate cleavage should have developed between the Government and the Nationalists.

There is nothing like an Irish debate to attract a crowded House, and when T. P. O'Connor rose to move his speech, demanding free institutions long promised to Ireland with a view to strengthening the hands of the Allies, both the House and galleries were crowded. Mr. Lloyd George, with a red despatch case on his knee and a pile of papers on the table before him, had Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law on either side. H. E. Duke, the Irish Secretary, sat on the other side of Mr. Bonar Law with Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, beside him.

On what one may call the front Opposition bench sat Winston Churchill, Messrs. Tennant, Asquith, McKenna, Runciman, McKinnon Wood, Augustine Birrell and other former ministers. Mr. Redmond was in his place in a corner seat of the back bench below the gangway, and in front of him were T. P. O'Connor, speaking, and John Dillon. Members even sat on the steps of the gangway and throughout practically the whole of the debate until the Nationalists took their drastic step the position in the darkness behind the Speaker's chair was crowded with listeners.

The debate at first proceeded in a way that seemed singularly placid in view of later developments. T. P. O'Connor began by emphasizing that his resolution meant no change on the part of his colleagues in their attitude to the war. Continuing he referred to the days following the opening of the war when Ireland, in Viscount Grey's words was one bright spot in the whole scene. He recounted how, as a result of the attitude of Ireland, many of his most bigoted opponents told him that their whole attitude to Ireland from that moment was changed. He then went on to describe in Mr. Lloyd George's words, when Secretary of War, the stupidities, ineptitudes and malignities of the War Office in its dealing with Ireland, which not only destroyed that feeling but brought back the idea which had been almost killed until that moment, that the way to secure reform was by revolution.

Continuing, Mr. O'Connor declared that the dangerous situation in Ireland called for immediate action and spoke of two alternatives, settlement or coercion. He referred to last year's negotiations and said the leaders of both Irish parties were sent over to their followers in Ireland with a document that was as much a contract as any treaty that any nation had ever entered into with another. When they returned they found the contract had been torn up.

Concluding, he dwelt on the necessity of a settlement for Great Britain, and emphasized the importance of settling this question before the peace conference when "the rights of small nationalities would be so much to the fore."

Maj. W. Redmond, brother of John Redmond, followed and again delivered, as he has done before, an appeal from the trenches for an agreed settlement in a speech marked by elevation of sentiment, sincerity of feeling and moving eloquence which deeply impressed every person present. He declined to dwell on the injustice inflicted on Ireland since the beginning of the war and appealed to his own followers and the Ulster Unionists to let bygones be bygones and to be-

gle a new, brighter and friendlier era between their countries. This was a time of sacrifice, and he appealed to Sir Edward Carson and his friends to sacrifice some part of their position as to meet the majority of their countrymen and bring about what the whole English-speaking world desired, namely, a real reconciliation of Ireland.

This eloquent and direct appeal was followed by a speech by Sir John Lonsdale, who presented the familiar Ulster point of view.

So far, the debate had been quite normal, but with the speech of the Prime Minister, who now rose, feeling rapidly developed. After noting how far apart the temperate speeches which had been delivered showed Irishmen to be, he declared any settlement acceptable to the Irish people as a whole would be welcomed with satisfaction and delight by the whole people of the United Kingdom.

Another fundamental fact, Mr. Lloyd George added, was that the northern portion of Ireland had had a population as hostile to Irish rule as the rest of Ireland was to British rule; as ready to rebel against this as Ireland was against British rule; alien in blood, in faith, in traditions and outlook. He declared it would be a stupid way of attempting to redress the past in Ireland by repeating in Ireland the "fatal error of Irish misgovernment; to reproduce conditions of the past in a corner of Ireland whilst you are redressing the past interest of Ireland."

After quoting Mr. Asquith's declarations from time to time, on which he took his stand, he demanded to know if there was anyone anywhere who contemplated the coercion of Ulster. He asked if Ulster was ready to come in. The answer was "no."

From this he went on to state the offer of the Government. Irishmen could at once, with the substantial consent of all parties, secure self-government for the part of the country which demanded it by unmistakable voice. On the other hand, no party would support the demand that Ulster should be forced into submission, declaring that he did not deviate one hair's breadth from the line he had taken for the last five or six years regarding Ulster and, appealing to his former colleagues on this point, he declared that the frank acceptance of the position he had stated as to Ulster would do more to achieve the end of a united Ireland than anything in the nature of coercion.

Ulster could be given facilities and inducements to come in and her willing presence would be a source of strength to Ireland and to the Empire. Her forced presence would be a source of trouble, irritation, dissension and disruption.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that details of the application of home rule to Ireland on this basis could be thrashed out possibly by a conference amongst Irishmen in the light of the changes brought about since the war began, or all questions of detail might be thrashed out by a commission. He was not the least afraid of submitting his proposal to the judgment of any unbiased friend of Ireland in any quarter of the globe.

He dealt with the analogy of Poland, declaring that if Germany made a corresponding offer to German Poland no one could say Germany was oppressing Poland.

Finally, Mr. Lloyd George wound up by moving an amendment that "this House would welcome a settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considered it impossible to impose by force on any section or part of Ireland a form of government which had not their support."

They must, however, postpone controversies that impaired national unity during the progress of the war, inasmuch as national unity was essential to national safety.

Repeatedly calling on the House to face the facts of the situation, Mr. Lloyd George said the two fundamental facts were, first, that centuries of rivalry and often brutal injustice and what was worse, "when dealing with high-spirited and sensitive people," centuries of insolence and insult had driven hatred of British rule into the very marrow of the Irish race. They had to face that fact. On the other hand for over a generation there had been a change in the attitude of Great Britain towards Ireland, a change which had effected a complete transformation in the economic conditions of Ireland.

He then read the entire speech delivered in 1915 at the Australian banquet by John Redmond, which was an eloquent tribute to what had been done in the way of ameliorating Irish agricultural, municipal and educational life, adding that this brilliant record of legislation was largely attributable to the powerful Nationalist Party. What he wanted to show was that the discontent of Ireland was not material; that after this great record of beneficent legislation, Ireland was no more reconciled to British rule than in the days of Cromwell.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech began on a fighting note and continued on the same note throughout. He was repeatedly interrupted from the Nationalist benches and enthusiastically cheered by Ulstermen.

Mr. Asquith now rose and at once drew the attention of the Nationalists to the fact that there was an advance towards their point of view, in fact that Ulstermen had now apparently ceased their opposition to home rule for the rest of Ireland. On the spur of the moment, he thought the Government proposition was one which no one disputed.

He went on to dwell on the seriousness of the Irish situation. He wished to make a practical proposal, which was that Parliament should invoke the intervention of some outside and impartial authority and intrust to it the task of adjusting as between the interest and sentiments concerned. Though no easy matter, this might be facilitated by the presence with them of distinguished statesmen from vari-

ous dominions in which the problem of local autonomy had presented itself in different forms and been solved in different ways. The decision of this body would have to be ratified by Parliament.

Concluding, Mr. Asquith declared that they must at all costs avoid bankruptcy of British statesmanship and said if they neglected this further opportunity they would have a heavy account to settle with posterity that they had not done their duty in the generation in which they had lived.

Then came Mr. Redmond, who said that after listening to Mr. Lloyd George's speech it was quite evident that so far as Irish reconciliation was concerned, that being by his own admission a great war necessity, his policy was one of "wait and see." As Mr. Redmond went on, Irish feeling rose higher and higher.

The Prime Minister's position apparently was that so long as there was a portion of Ulster, no matter how small, which said it would not have home rule then home rule could not be carried for the whole of Ireland. Is a minority of that kind, he said, amidst prolonged Nationalist cheers, to have power over the majority forever; and he asked what would have happened in Canada and in the Transvaal where there are minorities if that policy had prevailed.

He dwelt on the deplorable effect of the debate in America, Germany and at the front, referred to the serious condition of Ireland and to the danger of revolution, commending sympathetically on Mr. Asquith's proposal which, however, he noted came from the opposition and not from the Government and vigorously declared the Government should take their courage in both hands and make a definite proposal and stand by it.

His speech concluded, as already mentioned, and as several Nationalists left the House they shouted remarks to Sir Edward Carson. Later in the debate the Prime Minister intervened to say a second proposal for the same union was practically of the same nature as that of Mr. Asquith, namely, a commission to put the policy in the hands indicated into operation. He declared he could not introduce a bill on this basis because a Government engaged in the conduct of a great war could not bring in a bill to bring self-government to Ireland which a vast majority of Irishmen would fight bitterly line by line. The debate was subsequently adjourned.

Favors Home Rule
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Thursday)—The Senate, by 28 votes to 20, carried a resolution expressing appreciation of home rule and expressing the hope that a measure of home rule might be accorded to Ireland immediately. In this crucial period, the resolution contained, they felt, confidence in the whole people of Ireland would be made grateful, loyal and enthusiastic supporters of the policy of maintaining the rights of self-government of all nations for which the might of the Empire was being welded through the gracious endowment of the same right on them.

INVESTIGATION INTO CAMPAIGN AT DARDANELLES
(Continued from page one)

tained were mainly based on a preference for other plans in other theaters. The commission think there was an obligation first on the First Lord, second, on Mr. Asquith, and third, on other members of the War Council to see that the naval advisers' views were clearly put before the council, and there was a similar obligation on these advisers themselves.

The commission express the view that looking at the situation on Jan. 13, the War Council were not justified in coming to a decision without much fuller investigation. The urgency was not such as to preclude a short adjournment for the purpose. The possibility of a surprise amphibious attack on Gallipoli offered such great advantages that it was a mistake to sacrifice this possibility by hasty decision to make a purely naval attack. The decision taken on Feb. 16 to mass troops in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles marked a very critical phase of the operations and the commission consider no compromise was possible between an immediate and vigorous effort to secure success at the Dardanelles by joint naval or military occupation or desisting from a naval attack if the experiences gained during the bombardment were unsatisfactory.

On Feb. 20, Lord Kitchener canceled the dispatch of the Twenty-ninth Division to the East and the director of naval transports was instructed that transports for that division and the rest of the expeditionary force would be required. This was done without informing the First Lord and the dispatch of troops was thus delayed three weeks.

This delay gravely compromised the probability of success of the original attack made by land forces and materially increased the difficulties encountered in subsequent attacks. The decision to abandon the naval attack after the bombardment of March 18 was inevitable.

The commission note that between March 19 and May 14 no meeting of the War Council was held, though important land operations had been undertaken. Before this was done the War Council should have reconsidered the situation and the commission declare the Prime Minister should have summoned the council or the council should have pressed itself for such a meeting.

The commission think Lord Kitchener took more work upon himself than any one man could do with the resulting confusion and want of efficiency. Disagreement is expressed with Lord Fisher's view that his duty, if he differed with the chief of his department, was to maintain silence or resign.

Finally, the commission state that

certain important political advantages were secured, though whether these advantages were worth the loss of life and treasure involved is and must always remain a matter of opinion.

Walter R. H. in the minority report, thinks the War Council were too absorbed with political ends and gave little attention to practical naval and military considerations. The War Council never had detailed staff estimates of men, munitions and material for definite military plans. The War Council also underestimated without any real investigation the strength of the Turkish opposition. The forcing of the Dardanelles should have been submitted to a joint naval and military staff for investigation.

Mr. Churchill failed to present fully to the War Council the opinion of his naval advisers, owing to his own strong personal opinion in favor of a naval attack. He should also have consulted the Board of Admiralty. In conclusion, Mr. R. H. recommends operations of a similar character should in future be thoroughly considered beforehand by a joint naval and military staff.

BRITAIN'S ARMIES

LONDON, England.—It is claimed that the greatest difficulty which Great Britain had to meet in the early days of the war was to find officers fit to train her new armies. How this need was met is described in the authoritative articles on the organization and training of the new armies, under "the supply of officers and noncommissioned officers." Before the war, England's whole military policy was to have a striking force of six divisions ready for service overseas, the remainder of the army being made up of a small home defense force and the garrisons in India and overseas. It was, therefore, not surprising that the greatest difficulty was to find men to train the millions of the new armies. Add to this the fact that the instructors were nearly all taken for the expeditionary force and sent to join their regular units, and it will be readily understood that it was hardly possible to leave even a nucleus of experts. Two per regiment were eventually spared. Now one officer at least is required for 40 men; before the war barely 300,000 men were fully officered, and in a month the army was already increased by that amount. This dearth was met in the following ways for the senior ranks.

The nucleus left was spread out and one man was allotted to each new unit; some 200 officers of the Indian army home on leave were retained for training and also went on service with the new service battalions; retired officers, "dug-outs" as they are called, were appointed in large numbers; many of these were only trained at home but accompanied their units to the front and did invaluable work in both places. Nevertheless it was difficult, as the retired officer was not up to date, and the various manuals of drill and military training had been lately revised and altered. Many civilians were given commissions, especially in technical corps, their previous occupations giving them some knowledge of the work required; after the first battles wounded officers not yet fit for the front were utilized.

For the junior ranks the capacity of the military institutions at Woolwich and Sandhurst, was greatly increased, the time of instruction was reduced to six months instead of two years, and three months, instead of one year respectively, and the age limit was raised from 19½ to 25. This increased the yearly output for the regular battalions fourfold. Kingston College, Canada, and new training colleges in India also supplied officers, while direct commissions were given to university candidates. All these, however, mostly filled gaps in the old battalions. In addition a certain number of ex-warrior and non-commissioned officers were given commissions; temporary commissions were given in large numbers to members of the officers' training corps known as O. T. C. and divided into two classes—senior and junior—the former being territorial units, the latter public schools. As an example of their value, it may be instanced that Oxford O. T. C. provided 2500 officers in a year, and Cambridge 2300. Temporary commissions were given to university undergraduates and senior boys at public schools. Some of the best junior officers came from among young fellows who returned from the ends of the earth, and an imposing list is given of the various places from which they rallied. In the local and pals' battalions much latitude was given to the raising as regards officers, managers, foremen, chief clerks, and the sort of neighboring gentry being given commissions.

For technical corps, such as the Royal Engineers, officers were recommended by the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers and by the universities; for military railway companies, they were nominated by railway companies; medical officers were taken from qualified medical practitioners in the United Kingdom and Dominions and so on. Many of these newly appointed officers whose first business was to train raw recruits were themselves untrained. In 1914 some attempt at instruction was made by holding classes of instruction, but this Lord Kitchener found demanded corps of subalterns and for the remainder of 1914 no classes were held at all. In 1915 one month's instruction was given each officer, and as the war progressed greater facilities offered themselves. Non-commissioned officers of the new armies were even less trained than the officers and nearly all experienced N. C. O.s had gone to the Expeditionary Force. A great many discharged N. C. O.s were therefore enlisted, but some of the older proved worse than useless, having become slack and lost touch with the army, while the numbers available were but as a drop in a bucket to the

requirements. It was therefore decided to pick out the most likely recruits and promote them at a venture. This involved many mistakes, but the weakness in the N. C. O.s necessitated the officers taking the drilling in hand themselves, as well as tackling their own job making them more proficient and helping to give them a better understanding of their men.

In forming the first and second new armies a new battalion was raised for every regiment, and a few regiments were given two new battalions. In the case of the third army, battalions were raised in areas where recruiting was brisk. After the completion of these three armies, reserve battalions were formed and as soon as one of these reached a strength of 2700, a new battalion was formed from it, and these constituted the fourth army. Later, these last were reconverted into reserves, to furnish drafts, and about the middle of 1915 a new fourth and a fifth army were raised from local battalions. The territorial force was likewise expanded by the formation of a second line unit to each battalion, of which 60 per cent volunteered for imperial service. As an example of this expansion, the case of the Manchester Regiment is cited. Before the war this regiment consisted of two regular and two militia battalions. It now totals 27 battalions.

During 1915 there were more than 1,000,000 men, as an average, in training in the United Kingdom apart from the armies fighting overseas. The first three armies were concentrated in their own training ground, an advantage it was not possible to give to the fourth and fifth army and second line territorial battalions, which could not be got together in divisions, until the first three armies had left the country. It took some little time to sort out the mobs of recruits in civilian clothes, strangers to each other, and with few men conversant with army methods to deal with them.

For all arms a six months' course was laid down, bringing the recruit in five stages to the sixth or final, which took on artillery and machine gun practice in camp and inter-divisional training.

This, roughly, was the training for the first three armies; for the rest the early stage was more protracted and the final seemed never to approach. Even so the general results were wonderful. Only nine months after embodiment the first new army was sent to the front, closely followed by the second and third; even some divisions of the fourth and fifth whose education was more scrappy went in just over a year. The secret of this great triumph is chiefly to be found in the magnificent enthusiasm of all ranks. If any special rank is to be picked out the meed of praise is given to the junior subalterns of those new armies for their zeal and capacity for work. Not content with their hard and novel work during the day they sat up late preparing their work for the next day. This tribute is, however, due in a greater or less degree to all ranks.

It would be difficult to convey a better idea of the "spirit and training of the new armies" than that given by Ian Hay in "The First Hundred Thousand." An experienced general wrote that "the mass of civilians had been transformed in less than eight months into an army which had had more practical training for war than it had ever been possible to give to troops in England before."

WITHDRAWAL OF PETITION IS ASKED

The legislative Committee on Banks and Banking gave a continued hearing today on the bill empowering any trust company to use the word "bank" or "banking" in its title.

The first hearing some two weeks ago had developed opposition on the part of Bank Commissioner Thorndike and State Treasurer Burrill.

This morning, George F. Willett of Norwood, one of the petitioners, appeared to state to the committee that the legislation had been asked for in the spirit of cooperation with the Bank Commissioner and of enlarging his powers, since the present law appeared to deny to the Board of Bank Incorporation jurisdiction in the matter under discussion.

Since Mr. Thorndike and Mr. Burrill had taken this petition for legislation as being an act unfriendly to them, Mr. Willett asked the committee that the petition might be withdrawn despite the fact that he was firmly of the opinion that the passage of the bill would be of great benefit to trust companies, would extend the authority and influence of the Bank Commissioner, and would, from every point of view, be wise public policy.

NEW HAVEN ROAD MEASURE INDORSED

The Committee on Railroads of the Massachusetts Legislature today in executive session reported favorably the New Haven bill relating to holding stock in other companies and more particularly allowing the New Haven road to issue its own notes to take care of the notes of the New England Navigation Company which become due on May 1. This action by the committee was favorable to the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.

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COMPANY'S SIZE DANGER IN CASE OF HARVESTER

Government Attorney Condemns Colossal Combinations, With Preponderant Control of an Industry, as Harmful Condition

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In reargument before the Supreme Court yesterday of the Federal dissolution suit against the International Harvester Company, Attorney-General Gregory personally presented the Government's reason for seeking disintegration of the so-called trust.

He declared that if the intent of Congress to prohibit undue concentration of capital and restraint of competition were not carried out Government control is not a disadvantage, and likelihood would follow, with its evils and dangers. The hearings will be concluded today by John P. Wilson of Chicago, chief counsel for the defendants.

Such "colossal combinations" of capital, enjoying preponderant control of an industry, even if "good" combinations, are illegal and harmful, the Attorney-General argued.

He pointed to evidence that the defendant controls between 77 and 85 per cent of the harvesting machinery trade, asserting that one "dummy" and six "office boys" formed the huge combination. This referred to the transfer of constituent corporations' assets to William C. Lane for subsequent transfer to the New Jersey corporation.

"Lane, the Dummy," said Mr. Gregory, "offered to transfer the subsidiaries. The office boys gravely asked for time to consider. The next day these six office boys said the proposition 'looked good' to them, and accepted. George W. Perkins (formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co.), was the little child who led them by the hand. J. P. Morgan & Co. waved the magic wand—and received \$3,500,000 for promotion services—to make legal what was illegal."

There was conscious wrongdoing in the combination's formation, the Attorney-General insisted, and justice would be defective if the court should say there was no intent to evade the Sherman law.

By controlling the industry, he contended, the combination can control prices, competitors being few and comparatively feeble. Competition actually has been "throttled and destroyed," he added, although the percentage of trade controlled is now slightly, but not substantially, smaller than when the Harvester Company was organized.

Solicitor-General Davis concluded the Government's plea, contesting the defendants' proposition that the Sherman Law prohibits undue restraint of trade, but not necessarily of competition.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION

Following are the candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention from the various Suffolk districts:

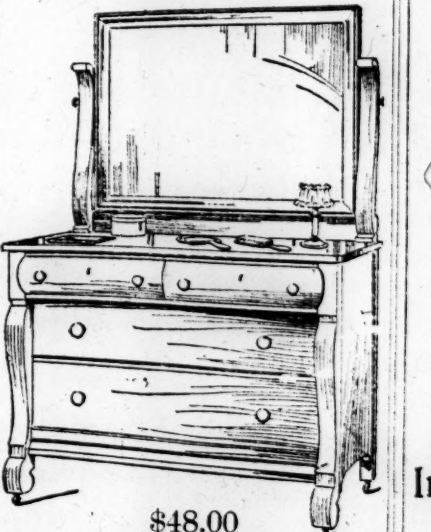
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Pickey, Thomas F. Rice, Thomas R. Keley, Arthur H. Stout, Thomas A. Noland—9. Primary necessary. Two delegates to be chosen.

Second District—Francis M. Kilburn, Patrick F. Moran, Thomas J. Giblin, John J. Douglass, Dennis A. O'Neill, William J. Sullivan, William C. S. Healey, John A. Kane—8. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Third District—James J. Brennan, Thomas H. Green, Timothy F. Leonard, Patrick B. Carr, Arthur Harrington—5. No primary. Two delegates.
Fourth District—Joseph M. Sullivan, Richard P. Dunn, John G. Doherty, John J. Gillis, James J. Mullen, Jr., John J. Mahoney, Francis M. Ducey—7. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Fifth District—Martin Lomasney, David Mancovitz, Alfred P. Scigliano, John T. Gibbons, Joseph A. Langone—5. No primary. Three delegates.
Sixth District—Isaac Gordon, Daniel J. Danahy, Samuel Silverman, John J. Gartland, Joseph Cox, John T. Donoghue, Timothy F. Callahan, Joseph M. Heffernan, Myer F. Wasser, sug, Daniel L. Connolly, Walter G. McGauley—11. Primary necessary. Three delegates.

Seventh District—John F. B. Litchfield, Guy W. Cox, William S. Kinney, David T. Montague, Charles A. Brothers, Samuel J. Barrow—6. No primary. Three delegates.

Eighth District—Henry Parkman, Charles P. Curtis Jr., Henry L. Shattuck, Arthur H. Burr—4. No primary. Two delegates.

Ninth District—Patrick H. Shanahan, William Flaherty, Martin L. Martin, Thomas J. Collins, Daniel F. Mahoney, William N. Cronin, Frank J. Riley—7. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Tenth District—James J. Mungovan, John J. Evans, Thomas F. Kerrigan, Edward D. Collins, Daniel V. McIsaac, Robert J. Ware, Patrick J. Shields, James F. Mulcahy, J. Francis Maloney, Robert E. Bigney, Charles W. McEgan—11. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Eleventh District—John W. McCormack, John M. McDonald, Wilfred B. Keenan, Owen Gallagher, Francis A. Pentoney, Michael J. Reidy, James A. Howlett, Joseph F. Mulligan, Thomas H. Gerraughy—9. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Twelfth District—John H. Drew, John J. Mansfield, John P. Manning Jr., Herbert A. Kenny, Albert J. Davey, Joseph H. Bay—6. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Thirteenth District—John T. Hearn, Timothy J. Driscoll, John F. Norton, John A. Craven, Clarence C. Taft, John B. Hall, Patrick Edward Murray, Augustin H. Seales, Willard D. Warren, James T. Kenney—10. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Fourteenth District—Joseph G. Kelly, Francis M. Costello, William H. Sullivan, Florence J. Driscoll, Charles J. Fox, John J. Morris, Charles H. F. Kelliber, James McInerney—8. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Fifteenth District—Benjamin A. Levy, Luke L. Kelly, William F. Redmond, James F. Hanley, Timothy F. Murphy, Charles G. Kluiber, Raymond

E. Sullivan, Otto J. Riedl, Andrew M. Buckley, Francis E. O'Brien, Thomas F. Stanton, George H. McCaffrey Jr.—12. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Sixteenth District—David Kasanoff, John Ballantyne, David Stoneman, Albert A. Ginsberg, Frank N. Nay, John F. Duffy, Frank Wardell, Chester R. Lawrence—8. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Seventeenth District—George M. Costello, Alfred A. Swallow, Dennis D. Driscoll, William J. Coughlan, Elias Saklad, Gibbs B. Powell, Christopher J. Halligan Jr., Herbert F. Callahan, Alfred A. Edwards, Daniel J. Daly—10. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Eighteenth District—Max Bromberg, James T. Harris, Walter J. Dayton, James J. Moynihan, Harry N. Guterman, John H. Dorsey, Lyman Croan, Henry J. Dixon, Henry D. Crowley, John F. Myrone—10. Primary necessary. Two delegates.

Nineteenth District—Albert I. Nixon, William E. Bell, John J. Riley, Harry Bergson, Clarence F. Eldredge, Joseph Michelman, Walter J. Mayers, William P. Mansfield, E. Thomas Merritt Jr., Elihu David Stone, John F. Cusick, Sanford Bates, Tilton S. Bell, Walter B. Grant, Frank W. Bates, Joseph L. Marton, John Morton—17. Primary necessary. Three delegates.

Twentieth District—Willard Howland, Chelsea; E. Philip Finn, Chelsea—2. No primary. One delegate.

Twenty-first District—Charles A. Colton, Winthrop; Charles W. Howard, Winthrop; Benjamin Piper, Winthrop—4. Primary necessary. One delegate.

Twenty-second District—John E. Macy, Edward L. Jones, Hans C. Hanson, Joseph Engel, Alexander L. Nickerson, Henry D. Nunn, George P. Beckford, Edwin N. Hill, John Graumann, John J. Leonard, Leo J. Duntz, Francis N. Balch, Robert M. Morton, Arthur Elmer Reimer—14. Primary necessary. Three delegates.

Twenty-third District—James J. Beign, Chelsea; James J. Mocker, Chelsea; Harry Lindsay, Chelsea; Francis E. Henry, Chelsea; John L. Murphy, Chelsea; Frank J. Kinnally, Chelsea—6. Primary necessary. One delegate.

Twenty-fourth District—Kenneth C. MacDonald, John Francis Coughlin, John F. Hurley, Timothy A. Kellier, George S. Parker, Roland W. Braverton, Percy G. Bolster, William L. F. Gilman, David W. Murray, Samuel Benjamin Finkel, John F. Buckley, William Maloney, George L. Fleming, Samuel H. Mildram, Augustus W. Pepp, Timothy A. Burns—16. Primary necessary. Three delegates.

Twenty-fifth District—Fred D. Savin, William S. Youngman, Augustus H. Kaufman, Denis F. Diggins, Robert S. Driscoll, Edward J. Barrett—8. Primary necessary. One delegate.

Twenty-sixth District—Daniel H. Coakley, No primary. One delegate.
Twenty-seventh District—Morris M. Aisner, Revere; Joseph Brettler, Revere; Francis J. Christensen, Revere; Michael F. Shaw, Revere; Nelson Sinclair Burbank, Revere—5. Primary necessary. One delegate.

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PREMIER'S CALL TO BRITAIN FOR STATE SERVICE

Mr. Lloyd George Points Out Need for Ready Response to Appeal on Behalf of the New National Service Scheme

LONDON, England.—In his speech in support of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of national service referred to elsewhere, Mr. Lloyd George said: "The statement which we have just listened to, given with such admirable lucidity—may I say with hereditary lucidity—renders my task very easy. The scheme of national service is before you. There can be no doubt about the need for it. We have millions of men serving in the Army abroad, all taken from work of some kind, and while the supply of labor in this country is less, the need for it is greater. The nation wants more food raised at home, because of the difficulty of getting it from abroad. It wants more raw material, because of the great demand for the purposes of armaments and munitions, and it requires more skilled labor, in order to convert materials into the equipments of war. What better argument can there be of the overwhelming need of something in the nature of national organization in order to make the best of the labor which is available?"

"It might be said, Why did you send so many men to the Army? It was essential. But we have sent fewer men to the Navy and Army in proportion to population than any of the great powers of the West. France has drafted something like a sixth of her population to the Army. The last child in the family has been summoned. When we talk about our sacrifices let us look across the flood and see what France is doing."

"In proportion to population our contribution is not comparable to that of the Great Powers of the West, either friend or foe. It is not that we are shirking our contribution; it is that we are making a larger contribution in other respects. Our Navy is keeping free the seas for the commerce of all flags. That is an enormous strain on our man-power. It is not merely the number of sailors and fighting men in the field. It is that you also require a considerable number of men to keep your Navy going—to build, to repair, and to supply. We have also got to make greater financial contributions than any other country. We have to supply our allies very largely with coal and steel, and therefore, when I say that the number of men that we contribute to the fighting forces is not comparable to that of France or Italy, it merely means that our man-power is distributed in a different way, but a way that is equally essential to the success of the Allies. Still, millions of our best men are arrayed in the fighting forces on land and sea, and the result is that we have somehow or another to fill up the gap in labor."

"We are starting by making a voluntary appeal. Why is it voluntary? Why is our appeal voluntary? The first reason is that if you can succeed by voluntary means, it is preferable every way. You get the men who are ready to go. If you can get the people to do your work voluntarily, the system works with less friction and more spirit, and for that reason we decided that it was better to begin with a voluntary system. I am glad that we began recruiting for our Army in that way. It was one of the most magnificent displays in the history of the world. Millions came forward. No other country under the sun ever produced such a volunteer Army, and we never left the voluntary system until it ran dry. I will give you another reason. At the commencement of its career the present Government gave a pledge to the Labor Party that it would make an effort to secure the necessary labor recruits by voluntary means, and I say that men who are ready to go, and who are given the opportunity of the great labor organizations of this country is in itself a military asset. If we can get the recruits we want—and I am very sanguine in that respect the advantages of a voluntary start will undoubtedly outweigh the disadvantages."

"Should we fall in our voluntary appeal, then the nation must save itself. We must resort to compulsion. The community is entitled to the utmost help and the best help of every member who partakes of its life. It is essential to the welfare of the whole that each member should make his contribution for the defense of the rest. The community is entitled to the best that each member can give—not as a favor, not as a privilege, but as a duty and a right. The nation is fighting for its life and for the life of civilization. That has been said so often that I am afraid we are beginning to regard it as a controversial platitude. It is not—it is a tragic reality. The chairman referred to the developments of the last few days. You have only to dwell on them in order to realize the character of the struggle in which we are engaged. It is nothing new. It is a development—it is a set policy on the part of Germany, deliberated on, planned out, taught years before the war, plotted in the heart of every man and woman in the community. That is the real meaning of the submarine campaign and its latest development. It may be said that the war itself is barbaric. So it is, and that is why I hope that at the end of this struggle you will have the conviction driven into the heart of every man that some means must be established by which war shall be a thing of the dark past."

"War is barbaric, but if you will read the history of past conflicts you will find that Christian civilization



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Topical Press

Marshal Mishitch, G. C. M. C.

was leaving deeper and deeper traces upon war and the methods of waging it, the treatment of the wounded, the treatment of prisoners, and the treatment of civilian populations. But what has Germany done? Germany is removing, one after another, all the barriers set up by civilization for humanizing war. There is the German treatment of our prisoners and of the civilian populations of Belgium and France, and now the latest development, the sinking of harmless merchant ships with their sailors plying a peaceful trade. What makes the German action dangerous is this: It is organized savagery. It is taught in their schools and inculcated by their philosophers. It is studied savagery. The most dangerous form of barbarism that we have ever been up against. Education, the instrument of civilization, has been perverted to become the agent of savagery, and unless the Allies put an end in this war to the possibility of the triumph of such a system, we shall be back in the barbarism of 20 centuries ago. You must organize civilization to meet an organized barbarism."

"Every man and woman should do what lies in their power to help. The mere exhibition of readiness will help. If we have in this country a great demonstration of eagerness by every man and woman to place their services at the disposal of the State, you can have no idea of what the moral effect will be throughout the world. "In Germany they made an appeal for workers, and plenty of volunteers placed their services at the disposal of the State. Are Britons less patriotic than Germans? Do they love their country less, or is it a country less worthy of love? It is a great country. It is a country with a good many national advantages. That it is an island is not a matter to be despised. If you read what happens in Belgium and the German-occupied territories of France and Russia you will realize that we have a good deal to be thankful for in the fact that there is a fine old moat round this castle. Don't take advantage of that to do nothing. Work all the harder out of gratitude that you have got it. Work all the harder to preserve it. The Germans are trying to bridge it. They are trying to make it impossible for you to use it. Defend your island and the moat which surrounds it. It is a rich island—rich in its soil, rich in its deposits under the soil, rich in its people, rich in its past, rich in its present, and God knows what rich it may have in the future. That depends on its people today. It is a great land. It has a great past. The struggles of its people for freedom have nurtured in its traditions of liberty, ennobled its institutions, and dignified its people. It is an inheritance worthy to fight for. No man or woman who shares that inheritance has a right to pass its defense on to his neighbor or his neighbor's son. He should stand for it himself just as much as they. When this struggle is over we can each feel that not merely we have held Britain immune from the greatest terror that ever menaced liberty, but that this land stood foremost among the nations of the earth to organize the defense of the flag of civilization."

INFORMATION AS TO FORGERIES

Berne, Switzerland.—The Impartial has received the following information as to the forgeries recently brought to light in connection with the passing off of German goods destined for America as being of Swiss origin: The investigation as to the falsifying of certificates of origin is assuming unforeseen proportions. Six arrests have been already made, and others will probably follow. The impression is that we are on the track of a band, or rather of a large organization, that has its headquarters somewhere in Germany and branches in neutral countries. The organization forged the stamps of British and other consular agents in neutral countries, and in view of the perfection of the St. Gall forgeries it is concluded that the band must have skilled forgers and talented engravers in its service.

MARSHAL MISHITCH

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

Marshal Mishitch is the commander of the First Serbian Army whose energy and initiative contributed so much to the taking of Monastir.

ATHENS, Greece.—It was a night in late November, 1914. The Serbian arsenal town of Kraguevatz was knee deep in slush and refuse. Through the darkened streets there passed eastward a constant stream of fugitive peasants, their worldly chattels piled high upon creaking oxen wagons. Hospitals had been already evacuated, the dismantling of the arsenal had commenced, the air was filled with the unceasing rumble of ever-nearing Austrian guns, and we sat in the only passable cafe taking what all the world thought would be our last solid meal in the national Woolwich.

Truth to tell, events were going ill for Serbia. Fatigued by incessant warfare, almost without ammunition, the armies of King Peter had been retreating steadily for six weeks, and now came the news that the First Army had lost the impregnable mountain range of Suvobor, bringing the enemy within cannon-range of our dinner table. In the circumstances, circumstances which afforded justification for pessimism à la outrance, it was a merry enough party—you will never quite crush the optimism of the Serb—and a close friend of mine, who succeeded in forgetting the horrors of the Albanian retreat in a couple of days and has since discovered a wealth of humor "neath that tragedy," whispered that one never knows one's luck and nodded significantly across the table at General Mishitch.

General Mishitch had then been released from his position of subchief of the general staff and ordered to take command of the First Army. That night he was leaving for the front, and I well remember the words with which I bade him adieu: "It smacks of mockery to wish you luck, General, but I hope that when next we meet it will be my privilege to call you Voivode (Field Marshal)."

In a few days General Mishitch accomplished wonders. A general with a genius for command, he inspired rank and file with renewed courage, and when the remarkable (almost impertinent) order to counterattack arrived from headquarters, he sent his men forward and stormed and recaptured the heights of Suvobor. The whole line then advanced and speedily flung the Austrian hordes into a panic from which they never recovered until the remnants who escaped were miles inside their own frontiers. Thus did 200,000 war-worn, hungry and ill-equipped Serbian soldiers—the demoralized of yesterday—inflict upon 300,000 Austrian invaders one of the most striking and decisive defeats of the world war. It had taken the "Swabians" a month and a half to reach Suvobor from the Drina River. It took them exactly 10 days to get back again. They left behind 60,000 killed and wounded, 40,000 prisoners, and an enormous war-booty, and the Austro-German attempt to join up with Bulgaria and Turkey was set back for 19 months.

Five days after our farewell at Kraguevatz, I met General Mishitch in the midst of the battle at Valievo, half-way to the Drina, and having seen a telegram from the Crown Prince at the corps headquarters, I was able to greet him as Voivode (Field Marshal) Mishitch.

The new Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was born in 1855 in a village near Valievo, the son of a simple peasant. He entered the Serbian Military Academy—and in the Serbo-Bulgarian war of 1885 commanded a company of infantry. He afterward spent several months in the artillery school of Bruck (Austria) and then joined the general staff of his own army, subsequently being professor of strategy at the military school. During the Balkan war of 1912 he was the principal collaborator of Marshal Putnik, and for his services was promoted to the grade of general. The Balkan war of 1913 saw him again acting as sub-chief of the general staff, a position which he retained in 1914 up to the date of his nomination to the command of the First Army.

Despite fame, General Mishitch has remained a poor man of simple habits. A great worker and endowed with great powers of resistance, he is remarkable for a calm attitude and methodical habits and extraordinary sang froid. He has a reticent disposition, but a strong will, and stands forth as an arch optimist among a people with whom optimism is a national characteristic. Throughout Serbia's travail in 1914, he never lost faith in the possibility of a counteroffensive and it is said of him that, at the most critical moment of November, 1914, he turned to the Crown Prince with the remark: "Sir, do not seek salvation in retreat."

Such then is the Serbian soldier whom the King of England has signaled out for conspicuous recognition. It is an honor well merited, well bestowed, for there are few more remarkable exploits in the whole of Serbian history than the recapture of Monastir by the remnants of an army which survived unaided the combined onslaught of Germans, Austrians and Bulgars and the horrors of that tragic retreat across the snow-clad heights of Albania.

COTTON TRADE AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—Owing to the scarcity of labor, due to enlistments, the Cardroom Workers Amalgamation at Manchester recently agreed with the cotton employers, as represented by the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, to a relaxation of their rules during the war to enable females and youths to work in the card and blowing rooms. The agreement, which does not apply to Bolton, will come into operation immediately.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS

Burleson Announcement of Competitive Examination Brings Protests From Congressmen

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster-General Burleson announced yesterday that after April 1 appointments of all postmasters of the first, second and third class would be subject to competitive examinations. Nominations will be sent to the Senate as in the past, but in making selections the President will be guided by the results of examinations and will send in the names at the head of the lists. Whether the Civil Service Commission, under which fourth class postmasters are now named, will conduct the examinations has not been determined.

A group of Southern Congressmen were told of the proposed order when they called on Mr. Burleson. At his invitation, to discuss the new plan for systematizing postal accounting by establishing central auditing post offices in county or district groups. This subject was overshadowed, however, when the news of the Civil Service order was broken.

The Postmaster-General is quoted as having told them that it was a measure of efficiency and economy. He intimated that he was not the author of it, but that it was determined upon and would be carried out. He intimated that he was not the author of it, but that it was determined upon and would be carried out.

Another member said that the order would put many Republicans in office, as many of the more active assistant postmasters are Republicans retained by the Democratic postmasters; and still another wanted to know what would happen if the one man certified from the examination was a Negro. The Postmaster-General, according to those present, replied that the examinations would have to take place and there would be no "special privilege to any one."

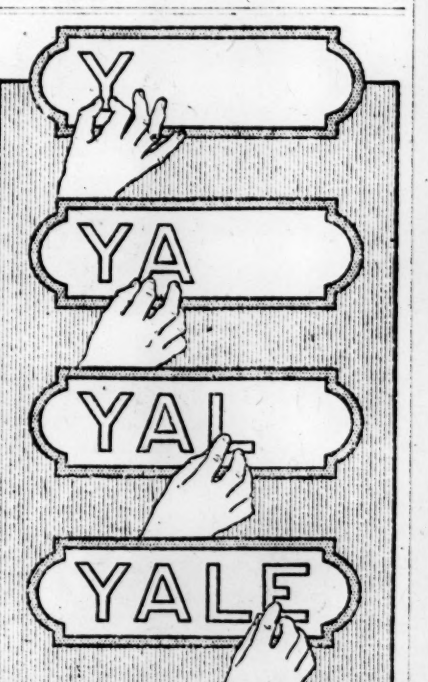
In the discontent voiced by members after the conference some of them complained that the order would take out of political life some of the most active supporters of the representatives in Congress. A majority of the Republicans joined with Democrats recently in rejecting a proposition for putting all postmasters under the civil service, when an amendment to that effect was offered to an appropriation bill in the House.

FISHING RIGHTS IN ALASKA TO BE PROTECTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Shipping Board has taken a hand in the Federal Government's fight to protect Alaskan fisheries against Canada's Orders in Council giving preferential treatment to British Columbian interests.

In an order forbidding transfer of the American gas boat Venture to Canadian register, the board declared that while the Canadian regulations apparently offer tempting inducements for such transfers they do not in reality give American citizens an opportunity for free competition in the fisheries trade, but rather subject consumers of fish brought into American territory through Canadian ports "to the possibility of monopolistic price manipulation."

Officials here believe the effect of the Orders in Council, if not offset, would be to bring the Alaskan fishing fleet operating off Ketchikan under Canadian registry, and its product into the Canadian port of Prince Rupert. Representations made through the British Embassy have failed to secure a modification, and retaliatory legislation framed by the Commerce Department failed with the adjournment of Congress.



Yale Door Closers shut out winter drafts

Whether the doors are in your home, office, club, library, church or factory, of course you want them closed. And more than ever during the winter. Your hardware dealer will attach one on trial. Absence of noise is but one of its joys.

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WOMEN TAKEN AS PARTNERS, SAYS PREMIER HEARST

Canadian Suffrage Chain From British Columbia to the Ottawa River—Government Decides to Give Ballot Rights

TORONTO, Ont.—When the Legislature of Ontario indorsed without a dissenting voice votes for women, it completed an unbroken suffrage chain in the Dominion of Canada extending from British Columbia to the Ottawa River. Premier Sir William Hearst, speaking on the subject before the House said, in part:

"Having taken our women into partnership with us in our tremendous task, upon which the success of the future of the British Empire and the civilization of the world depends, we cannot justly deny them a share in the government of the country, and the right to have a say about the making of the laws they are so heroically trying to defend. The time has now come when we should give our women a greater part in the public affairs and the greater service that the ballot affords."

"The Government indorses this bill and I take full responsibility as leader of this House for what the vote may be. The Government having decided to give women the vote, it is anxious they should have full opportunity of exercising that right at the earliest possible date, and the Government will try and devise some plan whereby they will be enabled to record their vote at the next Provincial election."

"Were we not in the midst of a war," he continued, "which demands the combined thought and action of the Province I might have been inclined to take some means of getting the opinion of the people on the subject. My view, however, at the present time is that no campaign should be launched which would have the slightest tendency to divide the people of this Province if it can possibly be avoided."

"In my opinion, judging the sense of the public as well as I can, opinion in favor of this measure has advanced more since the war commenced than it has advanced in a quarter of a century before. The splendid work of the women throughout the whole British Empire and throughout the countries of the Allies has changed the attitude of the public on this question entirely. Men, some of them members of this House, who bitterly opposed this measure a year ago, are now enthusiastic supporters of the measure, in view of the fine record made by the women of this Province in connection with the war. I do not think a better record of service, sacrifice and devotion could be found."

"When the details have been settled," he said, "the Government will bring down a bill including the principle herein expressed and embodying the necessary machinery for carrying it into effect."

LYONS SAMPLE FAIR DATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Merchants' Association has been notified that the sample fair which was to have been held at Lyons, France, March 1-15, and in which many American concerns were interested, had been postponed until March 18.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS LEAVE FOR WAR ZONE

Six Vessels on Errands of Mercy, Laden With Foodstuffs for Sufferers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six of the 16 Belgian relief ships which have been tied up in United States ports since Germany announced her submarine zones have left port within the last few days and are on their way to Belgium laden with wheat, peas, beans, lard and corn.

An official at the headquarters of the Belgian Relief Commission said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"We determined that those ships had to get to Belgium to prevent thousands of Belgians from succumbing, and therefore we are taking Germany at her word. Germany told us she would let the relief ships go through and we are putting our whole faith in the fact that the rights of humanity demand that they should go through in safety."

The 10 ships still remaining in United States ports will sail shortly. There are 20 of the commission's relief ships in ports of the United Kingdom, seven in Rotterdam and 10 on their way to the United States.

It is pointed out that the ships are not taking away from the United States any of the food, like potatoes, of which there seems to be a shortage. Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, says the shipments are made up only of those food supplies of which there is an exportable surplus in the United States and that the relief work is not in any way infringing upon the necessities of the American people.

The sailing of relief ships between English ports and Rotterdam has been resumed by way of the northern route and the vessels are furnished with German safe-conduct passes.

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Made from Educator Entire Wheat Flour. These Wafers are served on thousands of tables daily, just the same as bread.

Packed in tins, they keep Crisp and Fresh

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ALBODON
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We publish every Thursday

Helpful Messages from Gelatine Headquarters

No. 11

We keep economy uppermost in our minds when recommending Recipes—Bavarian Cream without eggs is a good example. I am also including a recipe with eggs. They both make splendid desserts.

Mrs. Charles B. Knox, President.

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE (Granulated)

BAVARIAN CREAM (Without eggs)
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine, 1 cup cold water, 1 pint heavy cream, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, and dissolve in hot milk, then add sugar. Set bowl containing mixture in pan of cold water, and stir until mixture begins to thicken. Add cream, beaten until stiff, and flavoring. Turn into a mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill.

BAVARIAN CREAM (With eggs)
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine, 1/2 cup cold water, 2 cups milk, yolks of four eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 pint heavy cream, beaten until stiff, 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Make a custard of milk, yolks of eggs and sugar; add soaked gelatine, and when mixture begins to thicken add cream and vanilla. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill.

Yellow Package

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE

Blue Package

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FREE Recipe Book

For your grocer's name. If you have never used Knox Gelatine, enclose 4c in stamps for post sample.

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FOUR GERMANS INVOLVED IN THE CARTAGENA PLOT

Spanish Government to Act With Utmost Energy to Determine Who Is Responsible for the Cartagena Affair

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—It has been decided at preliminary inquiries on the cruiser Pelayo at Cartagena, on which four German subjects, Kallen, Meyer, Wood and Gross, are detained that they shall be tried in connection with the Cartagena conspiracy, and the affair of the buoys and explosives left by German submarines. At this moment it is significant that a curt inquiry is addressed to the Spanish Government by the German Government through Prince de Ratibor, asking why these men are detained.

The Spanish Government replied that the complexity of the four men in question has been established and that the subject now remains exclusively under the direction of legal tribunals.

A person of very high political importance in Madrid makes the following comment: "The Spanish Government is determined to act with the utmost energy and to find out who is blameworthy in the Cartagena affair. It was not afraid to arrest German Consul Meyer and it will go much further than that if it is necessary."

"Spain intends to make its neutrality respected by every means in its power."

Wood calls himself an American and states he was employed on a ship which he left at Vigo, owing to bad treatment. He traveled to Madrid, where he met the former captain of the ship Roma, Nicholas Meyer, now no other than the German consul at Cartagena, one of the arrested parties.

Meyer claims Wood as a German subject while Wood maintained he is American.

Kallen was disembarked by a submarine, proceeding by automobile to Cartagena and Madrid, thence in the direction of France, being subsequently arrested at St. Laurent del Escorial where he was arrested by the Spanish police. Meanwhile, the subject is creating a continuous sensation throughout Spain and grave issues are expected.

INFLUENCE OF GERMAN PLOTS FULLY KNOWN

(Continued from page one)

about Feb. 12, with a proposition to renew his raids on the border in case of a declaration of war between the United States and Germany. Two German agents reached the bandit leader. The conference extended over two days. At first Villa demurred against any attack on the border in force under any circumstances. At length an agreement was reached that in case of war Villa would send small bands, as unattached bandits, to operate at widely separated points along the international line, and to make sporadic forays to harass American troops.

Under the terms of agreement, the German agents promised to pay Villa 500,000 pesos (\$250,000) in gold at once to seal the compact. He refused to enter into the plot until the first payment was handed over. They agreed to pay a large amount each month thereafter in case of war to enable Villa to pay his men, obtain ammunition and build up his shattered forces for a campaign.

After orders from Foreign Secretary Zimmermann reached Mexico City for an attempt to arrange an alliance with Mexico and Japan, the Villa scheme was one of the first moves. One secret agent was sent north from the capital to San Luis Potosi, where he met another. From Parral, both traveled by horseback to Bustillo's ranch, about 40 miles west of Chihuahua City. At this point Villa was making his headquarters at that time. The Villa plan was to be used chiefly in the event of failure to induce Carranza to enter an intrigue against the United States and as a possible means of bringing pressure to bear on Carranza. It was hoped to involve the de facto Government and the United States in new and serious complications, making the retention of a large part of the Army along the border necessary.

That friction between Carranza and the United States would tend to weaken the de facto power was pointed out to Villa by the German agents.

Already the German cabal in the Mexican capital had set active underground influences to work upon the First Chief and his advisers to induce them to consent to an alliance. The famous note sent by Carranza to the neutral powers, asking them to unite in refusing to furnish supplies to belligerent countries, was engineered by German propagandists. It was the original intention to lead the First Chief to order the oil fields at Tampico closed to export. This was later modified to the form in which it was sent, because most of the fields are owned by British companies and a large amount of the oil is used by the British fleet, and such action therefore, would have brought complications with England.

Among officials in Mexico City stories are afloat that two government officials in the First Chief's immediate circle of influential men were cooperating directly with German agents. One of the newspapers in

the capital is said to be under subsidy to the Germans to print news from the German angle. In other ways German money and influence are at work to sway the actions of the de facto Government. Such efforts are rendered comparatively easy by the cross currents of jealousy and ambition of the different military and political leaders.

Stringent military censorship at all the cable and telegraph offices in Mexico prevents the sending of any dispatches not approved by the Government.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lieut. Robert Fay, who plotted to destroy munition ships, was convicted and escaped from the Atlanta prison, is now in Mexico, according to information received by the district attorney's office here. Agents of the department of justice traced Fay to Mexico and found he was engaged in a plot to play Villa against Carranza, and both of them against the United States. It is possible Fay was involved in the Villa plot described in the Laredo dispatches relating to German plots.

Germany's Plot

Official Statement as to Plan for Attack on United States

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday, via wireless to Sayville)—The Overseas News Agency made public yesterday the following official statement concerning Germany's plan to have Mexico engage in war with the United States if the United States should not remain neutral after the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany:

"The decision to begin the unrestricted submarine war on Feb. 1 having been taken, an eventual conflict with America had to be considered by reason of its previous attitude. The facts have proven that the surmise was justified, for the American Government, immediately after our notification concerning the barred zone, broke off diplomatic relations, and, moreover, requested other neutral powers to join in this course of action. In anticipation of this possibility it was not only the right but also the duty of the Government to take measures in time to counter-balance the joining of an additional ally on the side of our enemies."

"The Imperial Minister to Mexico was therefore instructed about the middle of January to offer an alliance to the Mexican Government and to arrange the details, in case that the United States should declare war against us. The minister was expressly charged by instruction to take no steps with the Mexican Government before he had obtained the absolute certainty that war had been declared by the United States."

"It is not known by what means the American Government acquired knowledge of the instructions, transmitted by secret ways to Mexico. It seems that treason—and treason it probably is—has been committed on American territory."

Spy Case for Grand Jury

More Evidence Found Against German and Hindu

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Department of Justice officials in this city are to present to a Federal grand jury today the evidence in their possession concerning the German spy conspiracy in this country.

While their work was conducted secretly, it was learned that important documents had arrived by messenger from Washington which, it was believed, would further connect Dr. Ernest Sekunna, a German chemist, and Dr. Chandre Chakrabarty, a Hindu "physician," with Wolf von Igell, attaché of the German Embassy, who sailed with Count von Bernstorff, after indictments against him in this country had been dismissed.

Dr. Sekunna and Dr. Chakrabarty were arrested Tuesday and, according to the police, confessed that they had plotted under direction of von Igell to invade India with a military force, by way of China.

Plot to Invade India

Pacific Coast Scheme Discovered by United States Attorney

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Evidence of a Nation-wide conspiracy originating among San Francisco Hindus to invade India by way of China has been discovered in this city by United States Attorney John W. Preston, who will place it before the Federal grand jury, it was learned today. The investigation has been going on for two months.

Ram Chandra, editor of the Hindustan Gadar, was declared by Mr. Preston to have had knowledge of the conspiracy. Mr. Preston said he did not know of any connection between this plot and the one unearthed in New York.

Ram Chandra denied any such plot was hatched here. He declared, however, that he had received confidential advices from Washington that notice had been served upon the United States by the Allies that this country would be expected to pay damages after the war for Indian revolutions plotted in America. He said Hindus here are anxious to see India released from British rule, but did not originate the plot.

Philadelphia Bomb Plot

Two Men Arrested on Threat to Blow Up Plant

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A plot to blow up the Pennsylvania Salt Works was exposed by Acting Street Sergeant Clark and Policeman White, who arrested two men, said to be Germans, and confiscated four home-made bombs and several coils of fuse. The prisoners gave their names as Robert Kan-

show, 47, and Ernest Sternberg, both of Philadelphia.

Late Tuesday afternoon Policeman White was standing at the corner of Third and Bainbridge streets, when Sternberg came running to him, excitedly shouting, "Bombs is going to blow up the house." White, accompanied by Sergeant Clark, entered the Kanshow house and arrested Kanshow just as he was about to throw a bomb into the kitchen stove. He was subdued after a struggle. Sternberg was arrested by White as he was about to escape through a window.

Sternberg told the police he had lived with Kanshow and his wife for several weeks, and that they were both Germans. He said he and Kanshow were arguing which one should plant the bombs in the salt works.

Pupils Refused to Sing

Newark, N. J., Scholars Show Pro-German Sentiment

NEWARK, N. J.—Pupils of a public school here, largely children of German-born American citizens, stood silent when told to sing the "Star Spangled Banner" and refused to sing the national hymn. Since then, a new school flag has been purchased by the teachers. One of the pupils, who speaks with a Teutonic accent, will present it, and all the boys and girls will be asked to honor it.

"Such an incident is appalling," declared Mrs. Wells P. Eagleton, wife of Dr. Eagleton of 15 Lombardy Street, a suffrage leader and prominent patriotic worker of the city.

"I was not in the schoolroom when the pupils declined to sing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' but I have seen numerous indications that we need good, loyal Americanism here. Only the other day I heard a citizen here speak of the German states of the Union." There was rejoicing, I understood, when the New Jersey munition factories were blown up, and some of our citizens have not hesitated to say that they were glad the Housatonic was destroyed."

Zimmermann Named

German Foreign Minister Said to Have Sent Plot Funds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign Minister Zimmermann of the German Government had complete knowledge of the India revolt plot, through which Dr. Chandra Chakrabarty and Dr. Ernest Sekunna are under arrest here. Federal authorities here declared today.

It was said Zimmermann not only had knowledge of the plot's workings, but directed that the money given the plotters be supplied from funds sent here for purposes of intrigue.

Papers found in the office of Wolf von Igell, German Embassy attaché, are to be used in the Grand Jury investigation which is to start today. Federal agents believe these papers will establish beyond question the connecting link between German plotters' activities and the Foreign Office in Berlin.

PREMIER TELLS OF GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE IN SPAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—At a Cabinet Council, presided over by the King, the Prime Minister, Count de Romanones explained the Government's attitude during the last two sessions. He said that following President Wilson's note the Government faced with contradictory sentiments and circumstances. Although the Spanish Government experienced a desire for peace in the same way as the President, it nevertheless felt any intervention to be premature.

In its answer to the note announcing the German blockade, the Spanish Government declared the economic life of Spain must not be interrupted, and would not be, Spain relying on her right, her duty, her honor and public opinion and conforming to her policy of neutrality.

"Our answer," said Count de Romanones, "has satisfied public opinion and at the same time has been approved by the Opposition. In the same way we have obtained the approval of other neutral countries."

The situation of Spain, fortified by universal approval, has permitted the Government to pass a law giving it the necessary authority for the development of vast work, with the object of the solution of the vital problems of the nation. In conclusion, the Premier stated that the Government would labor strenuously to reduce the results of the crisis caused by the German blockade and other circumstances of the war.

PORTUGUESE YOUTH IS SENT ON HIS WAY

Constantino Lima, a Portuguese youth from a town near the Spanish frontier, was released from the United States immigration station today and started for Sacramento, Cal., to join his sisters and brothers who, settled there some years ago. Lima traveled alone 4000 miles to Boston, coming to Providence on the steamer Roma, Feb. 10, and being detained by officials because of his youth and the fact that he was unaccompanied.

Affidavits from his brothers were received at the local United States Immigration Station, assuring the officials that he would be taken care of, so he began his journey across the continent today. Joseph J. Dutra, president of the Portuguese Immigrant Aid Society, helped the youth all that was possible, and provided him with food to last until he reached Sacramento.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Last evening says no fighting has been reported from the east or west fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British official communication issued last evening says:

During the past 24 hours there has been no change in the situation. Our artillery silenced hostile batteries which were shelling Ypres. We have again bombarded enemy trenches west of Messines.

There was considerable aerial reconnaissance photography. Many bombs were dropped on enemy billets and dumps. Our opponents made determined but unsuccessful efforts to stop our work, sending up a very large number of machines.

There was much aerial fighting all along the front throughout the day, during which three hostile machines were brought down and three others driven down damaged. Four of our machines were brought down and seven others are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

On the Verdun front our batteries took under their fire enemy detachments in the northern outskirts of Malincourt Wood. We effectively shelled German organizations in the Eparges Wood. The artillery fighting was quite active in the sectors of Maisons de Champagne and Embermenil. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

A "Rumpler" airplane which fell on March 6 inside our lines north of Laval, was brought down by Lieutenant Pinsard, the fifth enemy airplane over which this pilot has triumphed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Russian War Office statement regarding the fighting in Asia is as follows:

In the direction of Bijar (Western Persia) our troops pursuing the enemy are fighting near Sehna (50 miles southwest of Bijar).

In the direction of Hamadan, our troops gained possession of Asadabad summit (15 miles southwest of Hamadan) and are pursuing the Turks who are retreating toward Kangavay (40 miles southwest of Hamadan).

In the direction of Dovletabad (35 miles southeast of Hamadan) pursuit of the Turks continues.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—During the night of March 5 to 6 an enemy attack against the position the Italians last occupied on the Costabella group in the San Pellegrino Valley was repulsed with appreciable Austrian losses.

On the morning of the 6th on the Asiago Plateau the Italians penetrated and destroyed enemy lines at Mosciagh and took large booty in arms and munitions. In the Monte Sief sector the Italians successfully blew a counter mine at dawn on March 6, and in spite of the Austrian violent barrage occupied the crater.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The following is yesterday's official Austro-Hungarian report from the Italian front:

Heavy rains hampered military operation in general, and interrupted the battle north of San Pellegrino Valley. In the night our Costabella position was again fired on. Italian attempts to attack were halted by our curtain of fire. A hostile surprise attack on Col Brison was repulsed with hand grenades.

This morning our opponents exploded a large mine before Monte Sief, but our positions were not damaged.

NEW GERMAN DECREE

HAVRE, France (Thursday)—Gen. von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, has issued a decree ordering the seizure throughout Belgium of certain articles for removal to Germany when the quantity held by any owner exceeds certain numbers or weights.

There are 60 articles on the list, including table cloths, napkins, silk, manufactured or raw; waterproof stuffs and garments, oilcloths, woolen yarns, fibers of every sort, animal hair, bristles, felt, old or new blankets, tarpaulin, leggings and sanitary articles.

Under this decree the country is being emptied of everything useful to Germany.

PORT ADVANTAGES OF BOSTON URGED

Prof. Edwin J. Clapp, special traffic commissioner for the port of Boston, 1912 to 1914, and at present professor of economics at New York University, in a lecture before the Bostoner Gesellschaft last night in Jacob Sleeper Hall said that New England's future lies upon water transportation and that Boston has potentially one of the finest harbors in the world, but that it will not be developed properly until the American people have less of an exaggerated idea of individual rights.

Concerning the administration of the port of Boston at present, he said that the original port board was an able organization, but that the members were hampered through politics. He said that just as the board had

New Hats



Chandler & Co.'s hats are most stylish, yet no charge is made for style.

Second Floor

Drawn from Dress Hat, trimmed with made plumage.

Dress—Semi-Dress—Tailored

FASHION NOTES: Shapes—high, flaring close hats; military turbans, high crowned sailors and cloches, some Directoire pokes, many stunning flare hats, and medium and large canotiers, tricornes in liscie, Milan hair, Italian and Oriental braids, ribbon and fabric hats.

TRIMMINGS—Ornaments of novelty plumage, Oriental and Italian beads, worsted and metallic embroideries feature many of the new models. Military ornaments will trim many types, others will show simple but effective ostrich fancies.

Prices moderate, many hats 10.00, 15.00 and 25.00; others to 100.00.

Mannish Sport Hats—New Department

To meet a constantly increasing demand—an assortment of smart banded Hats probably unexcelled in Boston in variety and quality—mostly of fine liscie, in black, navy, suit and sport colors. Prices 5.00 to 10.00.

New Suits

Misses'—Small Women's

New tailored suits
New dress suits.
New semi-dress suits

Features—straight line models—tonneau effects—mannish tailoring—military patch pockets—button trimmings—belts and half-belts—narrow shoulders—snug sleeves.

Materials—serges—tricotines—burellas—Poiret twills—gunniburls—khaki-kool.

Special values in

Navy Serge Suits

At 35.00—More than fifteen of the best new models in the smartest material of the season. Several are in a heavy men's wear serge, ordered direct from the mills some months ago. As a result, Chandler & Co. can offer suits of a superb quality seldom found at such a moderate price.

At 25.00—Several very fashionable models for street afternoon and school wear, some in Chandler & Co.'s own material.

Friday and Saturday

Fourth Floor

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West



Hat sketched from model shown by Chandler & Co. and made ornament.

Misses' Navy Serge Suit at 45.00

Misses' Corsets
Priced at 1.50 to 3.50
Nine new models

gained experience and had built up an engineering force it was turned out of office and a new board selected with great loss to the proper development of the harbor.

DINNER OF THETA TAU

The monthly dinner of Theta Tau, the Technology fraternity, took place

at the Hotel Thorndike last night. Prof. Pierce P. Furber of the University of Minnesota, was a guest. Two papers were read, "Pulverized Coal as a Fuel," by William Foster '18, and "Hudson River Connecting Railroad," by George Kittredge. A quartet, Sidney Marine, Theodore Haviland, W. Pryor and Leroy Swann, sang.

"A" TROOP COMING HOME SOON

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Mustering out the Guardsmen relieves the Government of the heavy drain for pay and maintenance. Under the new arrangements A Troop, New Hampshire Cavalry, will leave Brownsville March 12.

TELEPHONE RATE INQUIRY IS IN JEOPARDY AGAIN

Refusal of Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee to Favor a Senate Amendment Results in Deadlock on Bill

The telephone investigation proposition in the Massachusetts Legislature is again in jeopardy, and the well-known desire of the opponents of an investigation of telephone rates and service to defeat the measure has stirred the supporters to renewed activity. The present complication which threatens to defeat the telephone investigation arose from the refusal of the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday to favor a Senate amendment granting \$350,000 additional to the department of telephone inspection of the Public Service Commission. This disagreement has developed a temporary deadlock between the two branches over the commission's budget for the coming year, and, since the proposed appropriation of \$15,000 for an investigation by the commission of the telephone companies is a part of this budget, the investigation proposal is again threatened.

Earlier in the session, the Senate Ways and Means Committee nearly defeated the investigation by reporting unanimously against the \$15,000 appropriation item, but this report was overturned by the Senate as a whole. The upper branch did, however, accept its Ways and Means Committee's recommendation that \$350,000 be added to the appropriation for the telephone inspection department and it is this item that has now been made a point of controversy by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Since the means of last resort in efforts to defeat a measure is to maneuver the two branches of the Legislature into a deadlock over one or more amendments, the backers of the telephone investigation are watching proceedings at this state with keen interest.

It is possible through a committee conference to adjust a disagreement between the two branches and efforts to this end will be made in this case, if necessary.

The "teachers religion" bill, which passed the House recently, was passed to engrossment in the Senate yesterday without debate and will soon be ready for Governor McCall. This measure provides that school officials shall not inquire regarding the religious or political beliefs of applicants for teaching positions. In the debate on the second reading Tuesday, opponents declared that the measure would prove futile since teachers' agencies, to whom school officials usually apply for teachers, cannot be prohibited under the constitution from making such inquiries as these. The supporters claimed that there was discrimination against Roman Catholics and Jews and deplored this condition. The vote on the second reading was 16 to 11, 13 members not being present or not voting. Yesterday, on the question of passing to engrossment, there was no vote other than the customary voice vote taken.

The House yesterday ordered to a third reading the Senate bill to allow the city of Springfield to borrow \$1,000,000 outside of the debt limit to widen Dwight Street. The vote was 95 to 39.

This bill has caused considerable controversy in Springfield, with a result that members of the Legislature have been deluged with literature pro and con. Protest has been made against the change on the ground of expense and needlessness, while others have championed the bill as a necessity.

Mr. Abbott of Haverhill secured substitution for an adverse committee report of his petition "for a law to prevent misrepresentation in the settlement of losses under insurance policies."

The House voted, 68 to 31, not to substitute for an adverse committee report a bill to permit ministers from outside the State to perform marriages.

Additional committee reports received in the House yesterday included the following:

Harbors and Lands—Bill carrying an appropriation of \$12,000 for a breakwater in Quincy Bay.

Judiciary—Leave to withdraw. Petition for extension of the jurisdiction of the Boston Juvenile Court; against the petition for repeal of the law for seven jury sessions of the Suffolk Superior Court. Messrs. Abbott of Haverhill, Lincoln of Worcester, Raymond of Essex, Barry of Lynn and Mahoney of Peabody, dissent.

Railroads—Against the petition of Mr. Frost of Somerville for State purchase of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Ways and Means—Against the bill for the retirement of attendance officers of the public schools; against appropriation of \$15,000 for a survey of the great ponds of the State; against the issue of bulletins by the Fish and Game Commission; against the proposed payment to staff and department officers of the National Guard as much pay as the United States Government pays its similar officers. "Ought to pass" on the bill for payment of withheld salaries of State employees who served in the National Guard on the Mexican border.

Metropolitan Affairs—Leave to withdraw. Petition of Mayor Curley of Boston that the city be authorized to cancel uncollectible bills, debts, assessments and taxes; bill for tenure of office by chiefs of fire departments in the metropolitan district, to last during good behavior.

Military Committee—Bill to extend the aid to children and widowed mothers of soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Spain; leave to withdraw. Petition of Mayor Curley

of Boston for State aid to the widows of veteran soldiers and sailors, Mr. Allen of Lynn dissents.

Labor—Leave to withdraw. Petition of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor that all stone or marble for public buildings be dressed within the State.

Public Lighting—Leave to withdraw. Petition for reduction of the price of gas and electricity.

About 46 adverse committee reports were accepted without debate in the Senate yesterday, this wholesale proceeding helping to clear the calendar considerably. Among them was the bill seeking a referendum on the expediency of the initiative and referendum in the Constitutional Convention and that for submitting to the voters on the official ballots for delegates to the Constitutional Convention question of public policy.

The Senate refused to concur in an amendment to the bill limiting the number of trout which may be taken. The House had changed it to 25, instead of 20.

The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs reported a bill to give the Boston City Council authority to modify or restrict the building laws of the city.

'YES' VOTE GAINS BY INDIFFERENCE OF BROOKLINERS

Town Election Draws Out Only About One-Sixth of the Registered Voters and Margin Against Liquor Is Reduced

So indifferent were the voters of Brookline to civic affairs at the annual town meeting yesterday, that the town, said to be the wealthiest in the country, came fairly near to being recorded in favor of liquor selling for the year beginning May 1, 1917, the margin against the traffic being reduced to 145, compared with a majority of 943 only a year ago.

The vote on the license question yesterday was Yes, 350; No, 504. The vote in 1916 was Yes, 518; No, 1461, a falling off of 30 per cent in the affirmative vote and 66 per cent in the negative. The total vote on license was only 854, although the town has 8844 assessed polls and 5781 registered voters. At the national election last November 5478 voted for President, the division being Republican, 3767; Democratic, 1711; with seven precincts supporting Hughes and two going for Wilson.

At the town election yesterday the two Democratic precincts, precinct 4 including Village Square and precinct 5 near the Boston line, gave majorities in favor of liquor selling.

The vote in Brookline on the license question yesterday by precincts was as follows:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Total
Yes, 5 4 23 124 90 47 6 7 53—350
No, 37 22 72 69 61 108 36 35 53—504

The vote for president in November in these precincts was:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Total
Hughes 174 537 409 190 232 312 568 579 336—3,767
Wilson 104 150 131 344 324 218 107 190 233—1,711

It was said that lack of interesting contests for many of the town offices was the cause of the falling off in the vote, the only contest being for town auditor in which William J. Love, the caucus nominee, won from Sturgis C. Jarvis, running on nomination papers by a vote of 567 to 359. The selectmen elected were Walter J. Cusick, William Craig, Payson Dana, Ernest B. Dane and Phillip S. Parker.

FORESTS TAKEN FOR NATIONAL RESERVE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Purchase of 32,266 acres of land in the Southern Appalachians and White Mountains for inclusion in the Eastern National Forests was authorized by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

For the White Mountain National Forest, 11,116 acres in Coos and Carroll Counties, N. H., and Oxford County, Me., were approved. In the Southern Appalachians, 14,369 acres were approved for purchase in Lawrence and Winston Counties, Ala.; 998 acres in Caldwell, Henderson, Macon, McDowell and Yancey Counties, N. C.; 954 acres in Shenandoah and Auerbach Counties, Va.; 600 acres in Oconee County, S. C.; 738 acres in Randolph County, W. Va., and 3500 acres in Monroe County, Tenn.

FLAG'S POSITION DESCRIBED

Navy officers stated last night that the United States flag should be hung with the stary field to the right as one faces it, thus settling the controversy which has existed in the Chamber of Commerce as to how the big flag bought at the beginning of the present diplomatic crisis by members of the Chamber of Commerce, headed by those of German descent, should hang on the walls of the trade room. When the flag was first hung the stary field was to the right. Protests were received, and the flag was shifted the other way. It was shifted back to its original position when a picture of the President making an address in Washington was shown with the stars to the right. It has since been the subject of much discussion.

SETTLEMENT CELEBRATES

The Fred H. Seavey Seminary Settlement on Shawmut Avenue celebrated its first anniversary last evening in connection with anniversary observances for Henry Morgan, founder of the Morgan Memorial. The Rev. Dr. E. J. Helms, superintendent of the Memorial, led the services and there were several speakers.

FALLEN LEADER GOMEZ IS NOW HELD IN HAVANA

Cuban Government Victorious in Important Battle—Capital Rejoices Over Apparent End of Rebellion on the Island

HAVANA, Cuba (Thursday)—General Gomez, chief of the Cuban revolt forces, a prisoner after a defeat of his troops by Government forces, arrived at Havana early today on a special train. He was hurried at once to the penitentiary under heavy guard. Others of the 300 Liberal insurgents taken with General Gomez late yesterday in what the Government termed "Cuba's biggest battle in history" are expected late this afternoon. There appears little doubt that General Gomez is to pay the extreme penalty for his treason. The Government forces lost only four killed and 12 wounded in the battle, while inflicting drastic defeat on the rebels.

The revolution in Cuba is apparently ended by the capture of former President Jose Miguel Gomez and his entire staff, leaders of the insurrection. Reports are current here that the remnants of the rebels in Camaguey had been forced to capitulate.

Havana gave itself over to jubilation today at the coup. "General Gomez and his whole staff of 300 men were taken prisoners by Government forces," the official announcement declared. "General Collazo has been in close touch with Gomez for the past three days. Last night another column joined in the operations. More than 3000 participated in the combat. Beside prisoners, the rebels lost 100 killed and many wounded. Among the prisoners are Gomez' son, Miguel Marano, his secretary, Domasco Pasalodos and Mencias, his son-in-law, with Dr. Matias Duque. All the prisoners will be tried before proper tribunals. Pardon has been offered and will be extended to all who show they regret their offense against the republic. To a few ring leaders will be meted out that punishment which in the judgment of the highest courts may be just."

Gomez and most of the other important prisoners are expected to arrive at Havana tonight. The general belief today is that the revolutionary movement must now collapse utterly. The news came in a dispatch from Secretary of the Interior Col. Aurelio Hevia, who was commanding the campaign in the Province of Santa Clara.

The announcement was received with cheering and the waving of hats by President Menocal and the Army officers gathered at the Palace.

Colonel Consuegra, in Santa Clara, disposed his forces to prevent the rebels refusing battle and continuing their flight westward. On Tuesday night he concentrated his forces near Placetas ready for the expected battle this morning. At 10 a. m. the battle opened. Collazo's forces made a frontal attack, while Colonel Consuegra attacked the rebel right flank, his machine gun fire causing them to give away.

The revolt had its inception in a political quarrel between President Menocal and the Liberal leader and former President Gomez. Postponed elections in Santa Clara Province increased the bitterness between the two parties, that election being the one on which hinged result of the November presidential elections. The vote of other provinces had been inconclusive. A formidable uprising had been uncovered and the voting had to be conducted under military rule. It resulted in a majority for President Menocal. Then the insurrection broke out in full power.

Cuban Peace Plans

Compromise Basis Sought to End Revolutionary Activity

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Cuban Government is making a valiant effort to put down the revolution, and at the same time to give all the protection possible to foreign property. Some foreign property has suffered, especially the railroads and sugar cane plantations, but it can be said that no army could hardly have made a better showing in so short a time as has that of President Menocal.

But the putting down of the revolution is not going to be an easy matter. If the United States had an army of 100,000 men in Cuba, and the Cuban rebels desired to destroy foreign property, every effort of the soldiers, Spain, with over 250,000 men in Cuba, was unable to prevent such destruction, and President Menocal has less than 20,000 men for his army.

The only hope for peace, if it is to be obtained soon, is by a compromise, and to that end earnest work is being done. The important mission of harmonizing the warring elements has been entrusted by the Liberal leaders to Congressman Wilfredo Fernandez, a Conservative, but an able and outspoken man, who will not hesitate to tell both sides the truth. In an interview regarding his mission, Congressman Fernandez today said:

"My policy has always been to seek compromise formula. Before the revolution was a fact I employed much of my time in this. Now, without denying in the least the right of the Government to suppress disorder energetically, I persist in my aspiration that the parties can reach a patriotic intelligence which will end the present crisis, most grave for the moral and material interests of the Nation. For this reason I am pleased that Dr. Dolz (president of the Con-



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- Sedan . . . \$1585
- Willys-Six Touring . . . \$1325

Willys-Knights

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- Four Sedan . . . \$1950
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servative Party) has designated me to interview the members of the Congressional Liberal Committee. I have faith in the results of these conferences, even although the chiefs of our party have established as a premise a condition which, to my judgment, must constitute a serious obstacle, that the Liberals will severely condemn the revolution. They say they are not disposed to treat with elements in sympathy with it.

"With this premise I predict there can be not even preliminaries of an accord. I think very differently from them. In controversies of doctrine, good feeling must be elemental. But practically, some objections occur to me.

"Because a formula, if found, must be between the two parties, and if the Liberals begin by condemning the revolution; if they repudiate it, by what authority can they afterward counsel solutions? How can we reach a more or less official intelligence with them? An accord between Conservatives and Liberals who condemn the revolution, would the revolutionaries accept that? This is why I desire to talk with friends of the present movement, and that, for my part, I would not put the congressional committee in this difficult dilemma.

"The desire for a pacifist base is unanimous. It is difficult to choose the moment to bring it forward. If the revolutionaries were not dominated by an unlimited blindness they would understand that they are the ones obligated to a supreme compromise. It appears to me better for Cuba and more glorious for Menocal to have a peace decreed by hearts and not imposed by arms."

Gomez Capture Discredited

Cuban Liberal Representative Comments on Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orestes Ferrera, representing the Cuban Liberals in the United States, said this morning he had received no news of the reported capture of General Gomez. He called the manner in which the reports were announced fantastic and added that "perhaps it had no foundation, as General Gomez was near Mantanzas and not at the place where they say he was taken. If the report should prove true," he continued, "the Liberal movement will continue. There are several men who might take the place of Gomez as leader, notably Carlos Mentia, vice-president of the Liberal ticket, and General Macpab, both of whom are in the field."

UNITED STATES EXPORTED MANY CARS LAST YEAR

Despite Cutting Off of Most of European Market for Private Motor Cars, Value of Exports Showed Big Gain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Despite the obstacles which cut off most of the European market for private motor cars, the best previous market of the American industry, the United States exported last year 80,850 motor vehicles, aggregating \$96,595,861. This was an increase of 16,392 vehicles over 1916, and an increase in value of exports for the year of \$1,111,468.

These figures are given out by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which points out that during the year Great Britain and Italy prohibited importation of automobiles and France raised the duty on them to 20 per cent. Freight congestion at Russian ports made it almost impossible to ship cars and trucks to that country except for Government use. At the same time ocean freight rates were abnormally high and cargo space to Europe and the far east very difficult to get.

There was a decrease in exports of trucks from 22,094, valued at \$59,839,303, in 1915, to 18,903, valued at \$32,576,774, in 1916. But the shipments of passenger cars to foreign countries increased from 41,864, worth \$35,045,090 in 1915, to 61,947 cars, worth \$43,725,087, last year.

In addition to complete vehicles, there were exported in 1916 automobile parts to the value of \$24,091,050, tires worth \$15,211,943, and automobile engines to the value of \$2,480,650, making a grand total of \$138,284,514 as compared with \$125,306,568 the previous year.

Only 10 other grand divisions of American exports exceeded in value the automobile exports last year. All other kinds of vehicles—steam and electric cars and locomotives, carriages, wagons, motorcycles, bicycles and aeroplanes—amounted to only \$43,668,245. Shipments of horses and mules were valued at \$90,761,874.

France was the largest buyer of our motor vehicles last year to the value of \$23,279,846, mostly trucks. England's purchases, amounting to \$17,083,616, and also mostly trucks, were only half

as large as in 1915. Sales to all other European countries decreased from \$22,490,725 in 1915 to \$14,519,483 last year. European Russia was the third most liberal customer in Europe, taking \$8,546,563, representing Government purchases almost exclusively.

Canada was a good neighbor, taking cars to the value of \$8,965,200, very nearly double her 1915 purchases and almost equal to the purchases of all the rest of the Western Hemisphere combined (\$9,567,167).

The Antipodes was a fine market, also. Australia bought our cars to the value of \$5,727,233; the British East Indies \$3,359,379, and other Asia and Oceania \$10,842,305. Thus, the other side of the globe is a better market than the new world exclusive of the United States, and ranks second only to Europe. This is due chiefly to the fact that it is peopled largely by persons of European nativity or descent, principally speaking the English language.

UNIFORM FEDERAL LAW ON WAGES FOR WOMEN IS SOUGHT

The legislative Committee on Social Welfare gave a hearing today on a resolution introduced with a petition of E. Mark Sullivan, representing the Massachusetts Laundrymen's Association, and providing for the appointment of a commission to "study the question of uniformity in the laws of the several states in respect to statutory regulation of the wages of women and minors and its relation to the laws and industries of the Commonwealth and to the assumption of Federal jurisdiction over certain aspects thereof."

In explaining the resolution Mr. Sullivan said that the present conditions in the State both as to employer and employee demanded a full investigation looking to the desirability of a standard Federal minimum wage law. He said: "Massachusetts industries will be burdened within a very short time with a demand from labor for minimum wages for women and children."

"What we propose is the appointment of a commission, its members to serve without pay, the chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission to be one member and the others to be named by the Governor, for the purpose of investigating minimum wage laws in other states and the effect of the Massachusetts laws on industries competing with industries outside the State. We also ask that the duties of the Minimum Wage Commission be suspended pending the report of this commission."

Alfred E. Lunt, representing the Manufacturers and Merchants Association, also appeared in favor of the resolution.

HOME FURNISHERS COUNCIL

The regular meeting and dinner of the executive council of the Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts took place at the Boston City Club last evening. Victor A. Heath presided. Plans were arranged for the quarterly meeting in May at Springfield, where pending legislation affecting trade matters is to be discussed.

BANKS GRANTED CHARTERS

Charters were granted to the Highland Trust Company of Somerville and the Pittsfield Trust Company of Pittsfield by the State Board of Bank Incorporation yesterday. A petition to allow the Waltham Trust Company to establish a branch on the south side of the city was taken under advisement.

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TWO LINERS IN WITH SUBMARINE FINDING DEVICES

Smoke Funnels of Baltic and Carmania Also Protect the Ships by Throwing Screen for Radius of Two Miles

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Both the White Star liner Baltic and the Cunarder Carmania, which have just reached this port from Europe, are equipped with the new smoke screen and electrical submarine detecting devices, it is learned today. The smoke funnels, it is said, throw a screen for a radius of at least two miles around the ship, hiding it completely from enemy submarines.

The electrical submarine detector was first brought out by a Frenchman two years ago, and is proving very effective. The Carmania was the first ship to arrive here so equipped. Other large ships, it is believed, have these two devices.

The danger zone is divided into squares and each square is patrolled by trawlers and destroyers, armed with nets as well as guns. The large ship, detecting the proximity of a submarine, sends out wireless warning and the smaller craft start in pursuit. In this way, it is said, many submarines have been captured, though how many and which ones it is not to England's best interest to reveal.

A wireless was received yesterday from the White Star liner Adriatic in midocean, stating that all was well, and the captain expected to arrive in New York late Saturday or on Sunday morning.

The 35 passengers on the Baltic were glad to get ashore last night after being 14 days on board ship. They embarked at Liverpool at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 21, and next morning the liner moved out into the River Mersey, where she anchored for 3½ days while destroyers and patrol boats searched the Irish Sea for submarines and mines.

The officers of the Baltic confirmed reports that a number of submarines had been captured or destroyed and that the new electrical device for detecting the presence of submarines adopted by the British Admiralty had proved a success. The average time to catch a submarine after it had been located was 12 hours, the officers said. The new bombs used by destroyers and patrol boats will blow up a submarine if it explodes within 60 yards.

The Baltic is equipped with the smoke screen apparatus for evading submarines and carries a six-inch naval gun aft.

The liner left the Mersey on Sunday night, Feb. 25, with the Carmania, and kept company with her until the Cunarder went inside Belfast Lough for a couple of hours. Later the Carmania passed the Baltic, as she is a faster ship. There was no escort with the liner from the Mersey to the Pastnet, but there were several patrol boats in sight.

Among the passengers on the Baltic was Capt. Louis de L. Wells, formerly in command of the torpedo school at Plymouth and chief of the London Fire Brigade. Captain Wells, who is on the reserve list of the Navy, offered his services to the Government and has been detailed as a vice-consul at New York to look after munitions sent to the United Kingdom.

Guy Nickalls, the Yale rowing coach, another passenger, said that his brother Vivian, who is a major in the Royal Field Artillery, informed him on returning from the front that the French and English gunners outpoint and outfight the German artillery now, and that the German infantry have multiplied in many cases and fired upon their officers because they are ill fed and weary of the war. When the Allies storm the trenches now the German soldiers surrender in hundreds to get something to eat.

French Figures Issued

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—An official return of French shipping losses incurred by enemy mines or submarines during the week ending Sunday, March 4, is: Number of ships all nationalities above 100 tons net exclusive of fishing and local coasting craft, which entered French ports, 839; merchantmen, over 1000 tons gross, sunk one; merchantmen, under 1000 tons, sunk one; fishing vessels sunk 16. No merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

British Shipping Losses

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A British Admiralty statement of shipping losses by submarines and mines for the week ending 2 p. m. Sunday, March 4, gives the following figures: Arrivals, 2528; sailings, 2477; British merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine of 1000 tons gross or over, 14; under 1000 tons gross, 9; British fishing vessels sunk, 3; British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarines, 12. One merchant vessel and one fishing vessel sunk during the previous week too late to include in that week's statement are included in this week's statement.

French Destroyer Torpedoed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The torpedo-boat destroyer Cassini of the Mediterranean patrol service was torpedoed by a submarine on Feb. 28, according to an official announcement, which says:

"The torpedo-boat destroyer Cassini

of the Mediterranean patrol service was torpedoed Feb. 28 at 1 a. m. The powder magazine having exploded, the vessel sank in less than two minutes. The captain, six officers, and 100 of the crew perished. Two officers and 32 of the crew were saved.

"According to the formal testimony of the survivors, who during the night sought to attain floating rafts, the boat of 'Approach' commander could be heard. An instant later they perceived the dark outline of an enemy submarine, which fired a gun or machine gun shots and a shell, the latter touching a raft as it fell."

Guns Fore and Aft

French Liner Rochambeau Was Conveyed by Destroyers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The French liner Rochambeau arrived here today with a three-inch rapid fire gun mounted in the bow and a four-inch gun at the stern, being the first large passenger ship to reach this port from Europe with guns mounted fore and aft. Conditions made her remain out in the harbor all morning and part of the afternoon.

The big liner, bringing 82 passengers in the first cabin, and 39 in the second, passed through the submarine zone under convoy of six destroyers without sighting any submarines.

She passed the American freighter Orleans as that vessel passed into the mouth of the Gironde on her way to Bordeaux, and the ships dipped their colors.

Bordeaux, passengers declared, celebrated the arrival of the American ship as if it marked a National holiday.

LAND DRAINAGE BOARD IS URGED AT STATE HOUSE

Establishment of System in Massachusetts Would Greatly Increase Production of Food stuffs Declare Supporters

Favorable action on a bill providing for the establishment of a drainage board of survey to investigate into the advisability of establishing a system of land drainage for such lands in Massachusetts as need it, was urged by Arthur E. Horton of Lexington, petitioner for such legislation and others at a hearing on the subject, held by the legislative committee on Agriculture today.

Mr. Horton stated that draining of water-soaked land would produce more and better foodstuffs than could otherwise be obtained from the same land. He said that previous to 1865 or thereabout farmers in New England drained their lands by a system of tile pipes and quoted instances where the land produced a greater quantity of farm products after this was done than before. He said the value of the land increased in proportion.

He urged that a commission of three be appointed to gather the necessary information and make such recommendations to the Legislature as it deemed advisable. He maintained that the crops would increase to such an extent in from one to three years that the farmer could pay for the system of drainage from the "excess." He said that 70 per cent of the instances on record produced enough in excess of the regular amount to pay for the drainage.

Each farmer would provide a system for his land and empty the water into a main channel which the State would provide. Each of the farmers in the vicinity would, on a majority vote, drain his land and the result would be beneficial to all.

His remarks were corroborated by P. S. Zimmerman, who has a farm at Woburn and E. W. Rice of Sudbury, also a farmer. They urged that a drainage system be inaugurated.

Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, mentioned instances where the production was greatly increased, and also where land which before did not produce at all, produced after being drained. He did not believe that a special commission would be necessary to carry on the work, because, he said, the Department of Agriculture, with its direct connection with farmers and other facilities, could do the work. The department could not do it, he said, unless additional funds were appropriated.

Mr. Wheeler said that at present there is a law on the statute books which only needs amendments to make it "workable." He stated that the Board of Agriculture recommended in its report this year that these amendments be made. This law was placed on the statute books in 1902, and several amendments were made since, he said.

X. H. Goodnough, director and engineer of the State Department of Health, recorded the department in favor of the proposed legislation, and urged the committee to report favorably.

William C. Ewing, superintendent of the Wells Memorial Institute in Boston, told the committee that if such a system were inaugurated in the State it would not only increase the food supply, but would provide work for the unemployed in time of an overflow of labor. On this score Henry S. Dennison of Framingham agreed.

Action on Bryan Invitation

LAWRENCE, Kan.—A resolution asking the recall of the invitation extended W. J. Bryan two months ago to deliver the commencement address at the University of Kansas was presented by a member of the faculty at the meeting of the university senate today. The invitation has been accepted by Mr. Bryan, but many faculty members favor withdrawal. The resolution was tabled until next week.

ALIEN BOARD AS PREPAREDNESS MEASURE URGED

Americanization of Immigrants in Massachusetts an Important Step for United Nation, Says Miss Frances Kellor

Establishment of a State board of immigration as a preparedness measure of the most practical kind was urged yesterday by Miss Frances Kellor, assistant to the chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at a hearing at the State House on Senate Bill 149. The large room was crowded with representatives of immigrant, educational, business, social welfare and religious interests, women's clubs and labor organizations, as well as with men prominent in business and public life, many of whom had come to speak in behalf of the bill as a legislative measure of the utmost importance.

At the beginning Miss Kellor pointed out that today only one-third of the population in Massachusetts is native born, a fact which the native seems slow in grasping. The "other two-thirds are either aliens or the children of aliens. The great purpose of a State board of immigration would be to provide for the assimilation of the alien element."

"Up to the beginning of the present war," said Miss Kellor, "we were under the impression that we were a united nation. This is one of the illusions which the war has destroyed. The great effort in the United States must be to secure a united allegiance. Today there are certain things which seem to stand in the way of this. In the first place we have no standard of examination at the different ports. In the second place there are class and racial distinctions throughout the nation. In the third place we have a dual standard of living, one for the native, the other for the immigrant. Furthermore we let immigrants come and go at will, and finally there is for the immigrant and native a lack of identical treatment in industry. The task before Massachusetts is to make the alien like America, to do away with injustice, to see that there is throughout the State a common language, a common citizenship, a united allegiance."

Miss Kellor pointed out further that four kinds of Americanization are needed, political, industrial, educational and neighborhood; that Americanization must be made somebody's business or it will not be done. The establishment of a state board of immigration would put the business of Americanization into the hands of a definite organization.

In summing up the situation as it exists today Miss Kellor said: "So long as Massachusetts has thousands of men it cannot talk to or instruct in the English language, it is an unprepared State and a source of weakness and not strength to America; so long as Massachusetts has thousands of men and women whose loyalty it is not sure of, there is a vulnerable and treacherous spot on our coast line; so long as Massachusetts has thousands of men discriminated against in their living and working conditions, there is danger of unreasoning riots and strikes in times of peril when we can afford them least; so long as we do not tie men's hearts to America but remain a country for birds of passage to exploit we shall harbor large bodies of men who are not for but against us; so long as we do not care and therefore do not act, we are blindly anti-American and await a calamity to arouse us to action. It is on behalf of the safety of America, of her future and prosperity that we ask you to swing into line with New York and Pennsylvania and California in preparing America by a State-wide policy and program of Americanization."

Other speakers of the morning and also of the afternoon, when the hearing was continued, emphasized many of the points made by Miss Kellor and made it possible to handle a difficult and troublesome problem at very small cost to the State; that only a State agency can command the power and confidence needed to meet the situation; and that both the Democratic and Republican platforms contain planks favoring the establishment of such a board as is provided for in the bill.

The argument of the opposition, which was decidedly in the minority, that the immigrant does not need or want help and guidance when he comes to the United States, was controverted by speeches from representatives of other lands, who told from personal experience of instances where the existence of a State board of immigration would have made many unfortunate experiences avoidable and given the newcomer opportunity to receive a favorable impression of the United States at the outset. F. C. Bagocius, speaking for the Lithuanians, said: "The foreigner has an instinctive hatred against government. The average foreigner in this country has not been educated to appreciate the difference between the rule-of-the-people form of government that exists here, and the European form of government. The immigrant has for years been subjected to all sorts of exploitation, and this has served to make him distrustful. Instead of putting so many saloons in the residential sections of the foreign classes, it might be well to put in a few more schoolhouses."

LECTURE COURSE ANNOUNCED

The Heptorean and Women's clubs of Somerville announce three public lectures by Edward Howard Griggs on March 9, 16 and 23 in the Unitarian Hall, Somerville, at 3:30 p. m.

BOATS PLEDGED TO DEFEND COAST OF NEW ENGLAND

One hundred men, representing New England maritime interests and yacht clubs, enlisted in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve at a meeting held in the Massachusetts State House under the auspices of the Public Safety Committee and naval authorities late yesterday afternoon. With as large a number of delegates who did not enlist, these men pledged the use of hundreds of large and small boats for defense of the coast of New England and the services of at least 1000 men to man and complement them.

Addresses were delivered emphasizing the need of men and swift, powerful motor boats by Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, Commander W. C. Cole, U. S. N.; James J. Storrow, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, and Robert L. Emmons, chairman of the subcommittee on naval affairs.

The organizations represented at yesterday's meeting, with others who may cooperate, will be responsible for coast patrol work in the first naval district, which includes the coast and territorial waters from Chatham to the Canadian line. The duties which the vessels will be called upon to perform are: Harbor patrol, minefield patrol, coast patrol, laying mines, sweeping for enemy mines, operations against enemy submarines, cooperation with submarines and air craft, dispatch boats, and cooperation with land forces.

More than 600 women have become members of the Massachusetts branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness during February according to announcement yesterday. Enlistments are being made in four classes which, together with the naval aids in charge, are as follows: Class A, vessel owners, Richard S. Russell, aid; Class B, crew, Nathaniel H. Ayer, aid; Class C, maintenance and supply, James O. Porter, aid; and Class D, communication and transportation, Charles H. Parker, aid.

Patrick A. O'Connell, president of the E. T. Slattery Company, has been appointed chairman of the subcommittee on recruiting. This committee is composed of about 400 representative citizens from all parts of the State and will immediately start active operations to encourage enlistments in the Army, Navy and National Guard. Night enlistments were recorded yesterday. One man enlisted at the Marine Corps recruiting tent on the Common opposite West Street, two enlisted at the Army recruiting station at 3 Tremont Row, and five at the Navy station, 146 Tremont Street.

At least 700 operators are wanted to enlist in the naval reserve force for radio work. These men will be examined for provisional rating, and must be more than 18 years of age to take the examination. An exception is made, however, for operators of 17 years who have parents' consent.

Plans for the two motor boats which leave Gloucester on Saturday for recruiting men for the Naval Reserve and motor boats in the coast towns were prepared at a conference between the Navy Yard officials and the civilians aid advisory board today. Publicity methods and advance work before the arrival of the recruiting parties were also discussed.

Mayor Curley today granted Lieut. C. S. Keller, U. S. N., who has charge of the Boston Navy recruiting station, permission to place a Hotchkiss revolving machine gun and pedestal on the Common at the Park Street Subway Station for advertising purposes in connection with recruiting for the navy.

Nathaniel F. Ayer, chairman of the subcommittee on Motor Boats of the State Public Safety Committee, assisted by Chairman Harry K. White of the Massachusetts Department of Navy League of the United States, is planning to list and investigate the facilities for shipping power boats now on inland waters. Many may be taken from Lake Champlain and Lake Winnepesaukee and the larger lakes in Maine, it is said. If so, they will be used for coast patrol work.

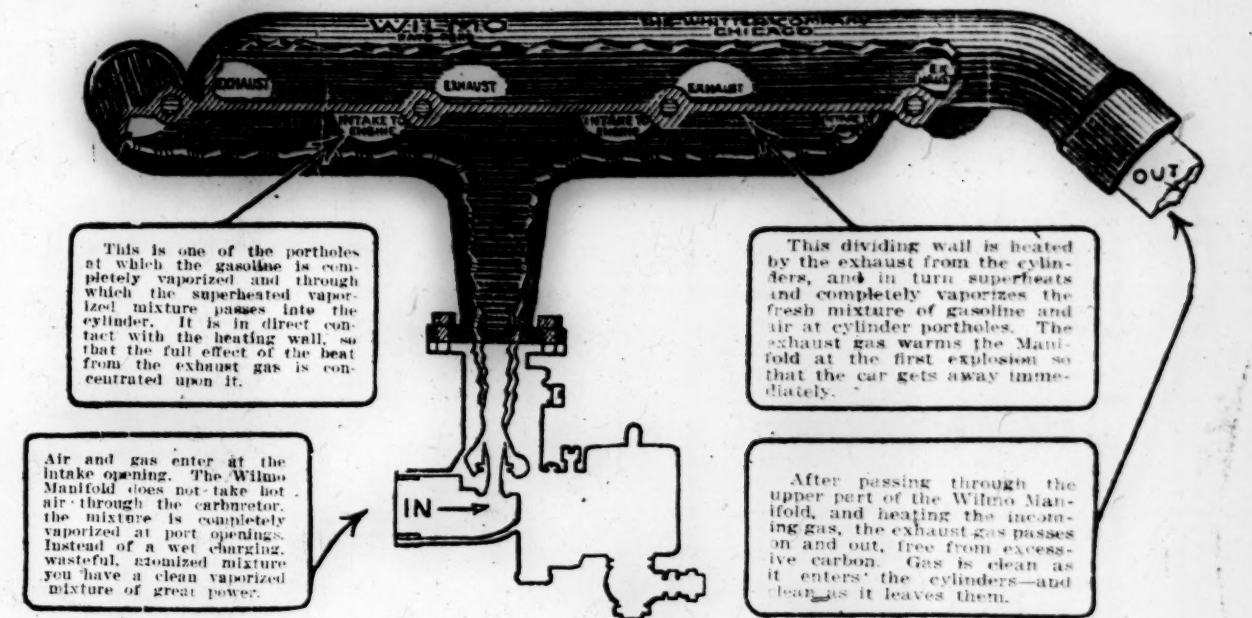
The following yacht clubs were yesterday pledged to assist the navy in coast patrol: Duck Harbor, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dorchester, Eastern, Edgewater, Hingham, Manchester, Corinthian, Mosquito Fleet, North Weymouth, Orient Heights, Pleasant Park, Point Shirley, Savin Hill, Scituate, South Boston, Wollaston, Wessagusset, Winthrop, and Winthrop Highlands. Aid will be given, too, by the following institutions and corporations: Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Williams, Brown, Dartmouth, Tufts, Phillips Exeter, Phillips Andover, the Nantasket Steamboat Company, the Eastern Steamship Corporation, Boston and Gloucester Steamboat Company, Merchants Coastwise Steamboat Company, Bay State Fish Company, Boston Towboat Company, Commonwealth Towboat Company, Ross Towboat Company, New England Coal & Coke Company, United Fruit Company, Coastwise Transportation Company, Boston Pilots' Association, Yacht Masters and Engineers, Marine Firemen's Union, F. A. Crowell & Company, and other individuals and firms.

Capt. Constant Cordier has been made chairman of a committee which will pass on the fitness of applicants to become members of the officers' reserve corps. Members of the Harvard unit, which Captain Cordier commands, will be eligible for commissions during the summer. The orders from Governor's Island, dated March 5, read:

"A board of officers to consist of Capt. Constant Cordier, infantry; Capt. William S. Bowen, C. A. A.; First Lieut. Benjamin H. Metcalf, M. R. C., is appointed to meet in Cambridge at the call of the President thereof for the examination of such applicants as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for appointment as officers of the officers' reserve corps."

Wilmo Manifold

AN IMPROVED MOTOR PART SOLVES THE FUEL PROBLEM



Increases Gasoline Mileage 42% to 54% by Actual Official A. A. A. Tests

Completely Vaporizes Gasoline—Practically Eliminates Carbon

AFTER you have seen the wonders of all Motordom at the Automobile Show, your visit will not be complete unless you see that which makes every engine a better engine, every lubricating system a better lubricating system, every carburetor a better carburetor—

The WILMO MANIFOLD—the greatest recent offering of fuel conservation to motoring.

A few pounds of metal, so ingeniously devised as to awaken the admiration of the most advanced engineers—attached to the automobile engine in a few minutes with a monkey-wrench, with truly remarkable and officially proven results.

Convincing A. A. A. Tests

The WILMO MANIFOLD utilizes the heat of the exhaust gases to superheat and completely vaporizes the incoming mixture.

Every drop of gasoline of whatever grade does full duty—no shirking—no half-hearted explosions—every explosion clean, snappy and full-powered—no wet, sticky residue left to trickle down into the lubricating oils to destroy their effect—or to score or scratch cylinder walls and so cause undue wear of both walls and pistons.

The car gets away immediately, with all cylinders hitting.

Tests made under the direct and exacting supervision of the American Automobile Association itself show an increased gasoline mileage of from 42% to 54% as the direct result of WILMO MANIFOLD efficiency.

And with this increased mileage is the further important factor of carbon reduction—virtually all troubles due to carbon being eliminated—with the consequent saving of time and money.

Solves Long Standing Problem.

All car manufacturers to-day are experiencing trouble on the score of poor mileage, bad lubrication, or excessive carbon—or all three.

The fault is not theirs. They have developed the mechanics of the car to the utmost. Nor is the carburetor responsible. Develop-

ment here has likewise reached a high point of excellence.

The trouble is poor gas. And for this the oil man is not to blame—it is an economic condition imposed by the imperative need of conserving the supply of gasoline.

Every engineer knows that heat alone will vaporize gas. The great problem has been how best to apply heat so as to secure the full driving power from good and bad gasoline alike.

The solution comes in the WILMO MANIFOLD, so simple and yet so thoroughly effective as to awaken the threefold interest of the automobile industry, the oil industry and the motorist. Read again the above results of official A. A. A. tests.

See for Yourself

And the beauty of it all is the WILMO MANIFOLD proves its own mileage-increasing efficiency in one short demonstration under your own eyes, and under the everyday working conditions of your own engine.

If you are an automobile manufacturer, an oil man, a garage man, a dealer or a motorist, you have not really seen the Show if you haven't seen the WILMO MANIFOLD.

And the price—but \$7.50 to \$15, according to the make of the car.

Made by the Gillette Motors Company, Mishawaka, Indiana, and sold with the absolute money-back guarantee of the maker.

Also manufacturers of the Wilmo Decarbonizer and Economizer, a flat carbon remover and a gasoline converter for every make of automobile, truck and tractor, excepting air-cooled type.

The following Jobbers and Dealers are showing the

Wilmo Manifold

in their Exhibits at the Auto Show and Salesrooms:

W. J. CONNELL CO.

171 Massachusetts Avenue

LINSCOTT SUPPLY CO.

368 Commonwealth Avenue

J. H. & G. L. ATWOOD, INC.

184 Friend Street

BUTTS & ORDWAY

33 Purchase Street

A. J. WILKINSON & CO.

184-188 Washington Street

HARRY HARTLEY

213 Columbus Avenue

BIGELOW & DOWSE

229 Franklin Street

AMERICAN MOTOR EQUIPMENT CO.

181 Massachusetts Avenue

COWARD AUTO SUPPLY CO.

22 Elliot Street

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.

560 Commonwealth Avenue

WILMO BOOTH, 736 Horticultural Hall

Dealers and Motorists. In case you do not visit the Show, by all means write TODAY for full particulars to

WHITTIER COMPANY

(UNIVERSAL DISTRIBUTORS)
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

CHICAGO

Eastern Office, 1351 Broadway, New York City

TREE WARDENS TO TAKE UP THE FORESTERS' BILL

Proposal That Two Offices Shall
Be Combined and Appoint-
ments Made Subject to Ap-
proval of Forester Is Opposed

Action on House Bill 934, now pending before the Massachusetts Legislature, providing for the establishment of municipal foresters in cities and towns to take over the work of the tree wardens and moth superintendents, probably will be taken by the Massachusetts Tree Wardens and Foresters Association at its sixth annual meeting at the Quincy House, March 16. Some 200 members throughout the State are expected to attend.

President John H. Ames of the association will give the address of welcome and among other speakers will be J. A. Davis, city forester of Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Detwiller, forest pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture; A. V. Osann, botanist, Massachusetts Experiment Station at Amherst; D. G. Jacoby, tree superintendent of Brookline; Arthur E. Seagrave of Uxbridge, Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts, will conduct a questionnaire on tree laws and L. H. Worthley of Melrose, who is furthering the gypsy moth work in New England for the United States Department of Agriculture, will preside.

The measure was filed accompanying the petition of Arthur E. Seagrave and others. When the matter came up in the House yesterday for acceptance of the adverse report of the Committee on Agriculture or substitution of the bill, the House, on motion of Representative William L. Johnson of Uxbridge, postponed action until Wednesday of next week. It is believed that at that time efforts will be made by the advocates of the measure to have it returned to the committee for further consideration in order that the tree wardens at their meeting can take action on it before the House passes or rejects it.

At present moth superintendents are appointed by selectmen in towns and mayors in cities, with the approval of the State Forester, while the tree wardens, who also are elected in the various communities, are not subject to the approval of the State Forester. Under the proposed bill the two offices would be combined and the appointments would be made by the boards of selectmen and mayors, with the approval of the State Forester.

This has caused not a little comment among the tree wardens throughout the State. It is asserted by those favoring the proposition that the work of caring for the street, etc., could be more efficiently accomplished if it were put under one head instead of two. It would also obviate all misunderstanding among the tree wardens and moth superintendents as to their respective duties. It is also averred by those advocating the bill that, with the experience of the State Forester and his close connection with this kind of work, he would be better able to secure the right men for the positions.

Whereas those in opposition claim that it would be taking away the authority of the local authorities to appoint and remove the wardens and place it in the hands of the State Forester, they assert that this would not be in conformity with home rule.

In a letter addressed to the tree wardens throughout the State, James H. Bowditch, vice-president of the Massachusetts Tree Wardens and Foresters Association, and also a member of the other warden associations, makes the following statements:

"The new bill, you will observe, makes the specious offer of giving the appointive power in towns to the selectmen; but immediately qualifies, nay nullifies it, by making the nomination subject to the approval of the State Forester. Why not give it outright at once to the latter, and avoid all tedious delay and discussion? Even a rank outsider might receive such appointment, one who had little knowledge or real interest in the town's general affairs or inhabitants."

Mr. Bowditch stated yesterday afternoon that he will probably attend the meeting of the tree wardens and foresters and speak on the proposed legislation.

MILLINERS CLOSE BOSTON CONVENTION

About 1000 members of the New England Retail Milliners Association closed their two-day convention in Ford Hall, Boston, last night. Throughout the sessions spring styles, spring hats and spring gowns were discussed. Awards for the cleverest hats and best work were made at the closing meeting last night. Ora Cuo, New York milliner, who was in charge of most of the exhibits, draped several hats with the women watching him.

John J. Morgan, an advertising man, spoke on the efficiency of newspaper advertisement as a means of reaching the public. Unrestricted granting of credit was declared to be one of the worst parts of the modern merchandising system by J. Paul Foster, of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Albert A. Allendorf urged that all milliners enforce a rule that no millinery be returned, especially trimming goods.

SOMERVILLE BUDGET CONTEST

The report of the finance committee of the Somerville Board of Aldermen will be made at a meeting of the board tonight, when a lively contest over items in the budget is expected. It is understood that the committee had reduced some of the items recommended by the Mayor.

CHINESE TRADE OPPORTUNITIES ARE POINTED OUT

Bureau Says United States
Manufactured Goods Are
Now Getting Thorough Trial

Manufactured goods from the United States are getting a thorough trial in China with an increased demand resulting from the slackening of imports from Europe, says a report on Far Eastern markets by Julian Arnold, United States commercial attaché, issued yesterday from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States. Although the Chinese have been satisfied with crude native articles in the past, with the modernization of the larger cities the demand for up-to-date hardware has advanced.

Before the European War the United States interests were not getting their share of business, says the report, but since many European articles have been withdrawn, imports from the United States have increased and domestic manufacturing has felt a great impetus. The report emphasizes that in order to insure steady market for American goods the United States firms must make a good impression while on trial. Mr. Arnold says that some new firms are exploiting the market for all that it is worth and hurrying future prospects for themselves and other American houses.

For the present, according to the report, only the simplest articles will be affected by the increased domestic manufacturing. With the developing of the enormous resources of China, however, the range of articles manufactured will probably increase, but it is added, in a general way, as modernization spreads, the markets for foreign manufactures will expand.

Markets for each hardware line are given in the report as follows: Shanghai, biggest market for heavy hardware; the Chinese are satisfied with the lines, but prices will have to be lowered to meet competition; there is an excellent opportunity for brass sheets; brass valves find a good market; American galvanized pipes have been found superior to European brands; English and German iron buckets with flat handles are preferred to the American buckets with a bail; American tools are too good for this market; English files are preferred to those from the United States; one United States firm has a monopoly in scoop shovels; agricultural implements are almost all of domestic manufacture; Japanese are furnishing some goods at prices lower than western nations can meet; scales from the United States outsell English and German makes. There is a growing demand for high class lines of door handles, plates and locks from the United States in Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking.

The report covers hardware conditions in North China and Korea as well as Japan. Mr. Arnold is of the opinion that the Japanese will be able to handle their own trade in the near future, as hardware manufacturing is increasing greatly. The full report may be secured at the Boston office of the bureau in the Customs House.

APPOINTMENTS OF GOVERNOR M'CALL

Among the appointments submitted by Governor McCall to the Executive Council yesterday was that of Adrian B. Smith of Boston, as clerk of the Municipal Court, South Boston District. The other appointments were as follows:

Dr. Timothy Leary, Boston, medical examiner, Suffolk County.

Dr. William H. Watters, Boston, associate medical examiner, Suffolk County.

John F. Moors, Boston, director of the Collateral Loan Company.

Dr. Harrie D. Handy, Harwich, medical examiner, Barnstable County.

The council confirmed all of last week's nominations and laid over those of yesterday.

Action was again postponed for one week on the question of approving the salary and term of office of John P. Meade of Brockton, named by the State Board of Labor and Industries as Deputy Commissioner of Labor.

SPRINGFIELD LAND BANK'S OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Farm Loan Board Wednesday announced the following appointments of officers for the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass.: Leonard G. Robinson of New York City, president; B. G. McIntire of East Waterford, Me., vice-president; Edward H. Wilkins of Middletown, Conn., secretary; Edwin H. Forristall of Cortland, N. Y., treasurer; these and Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass., directors; Kingman Brewster, Springfield, registrar and attorney.

Mr. Robinson, the president, has been in charge of the farm loan business of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society. He is a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

BUNKER HILL CHAPTER

A meeting of the Bunker Hill Chapter, D. A. R., will be held next Thursday at 22 Cordis Street, Charlestown, at 2:30 p. m. After the business meeting there will be a discussion of timely topics followed by a social hour. Mrs. George H. Newcomb will preside.

OHIO MAN TO ASSIST SEC. LANE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert A. Meyer of Ohio was appointed Wednesday assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Meyer, who has been private secretary to Secretary Lane, will have administrative charge of the Alaskan railroad, now being built.



TIRES ARE NOT TWEEDLEDUMS AND TWEEDLEDEES

For no two makes of tires are alike.

They may look, measure, weigh, seem alike.

But they are as different in results as your two hands.

For one of your two hands is from a little to a whole lot more enduring, effective, and efficient than the other.

Since all makes of tires are different, one make must be from a little to a whole lot more enduring, effective and efficient than the rest.

And that make of tire is *your* make of tire.

When you buy anything you buy quality—or intend to—unless you permit yourself to be turned aside by the old just-as-good-at-a-little-lower-price argument.

* * * * *

For—quality pays.

We have found it to pay, as our tremendous sales increases show.

Users of United States Tires have found it to pay—they keep on using our tires.

* * * * *

We have packed, condensed and epitomized so much quality into the construction of United States Tires that we feel absolutely certain that they are from a little to a whole lot more enduring, effective and efficient than any of the rest.

If it were possible to get more quality into United States Tires we would be the first to find the way—for we are far more severe critics of our tires than you who use them.

* * * * *

In each of the five United States Tires—"Nobby", "Chain", "Royal Cord", "Usco", "Plain"—is that quality of material, construction, workmanship, and inspection which justifies the word *super-quality*.

* * * * *

Super-Quality *pays* better—both you and us.

United States Tires Are Good Tires

'NOBBY' 'CHAIN' 'ROYAL CORD' 'USCO' 'PLAIN'
A TIRE FOR EVERY NEED OF PRICE AND USE

United States Tire Company



ENGLISH NAMES USED TO HELP ON PROPAGANDA

New York Letter to German
Sympathizers Exposes Subter-
fuge—President Accused of
Treason

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There came to light yesterday another form of German propaganda designed to tie the hands of President Wilson which is revealed in a letter, signed by Dr. D. F. Penington of 163 Park Avenue and sent to German sympathizers all over the country. This was done soon after the announcement that the ruthless United States was to be renewed.

While much of the letter was devoted to a plan to picture the President as an autocrat who sought unlimited powers it also contained a plea for funds. The letter says, in part:

"Count Bernstorff told one of our people engaged in this work of trying to prevent too rank injustice to Germany, and of inspiring some degree of fair play, that work otherwise than in showing facts to Congress was mostly wasted and in any case ineffective for any real aid. Considering the ex-rebel and Tory influences that now have our country by the throat it would have been great business to have sent a statement to all the 8000 U. S. A. R. lodges in the United States and stir them up against the enemy they fought in 1865—Britain."

"My late request for financial aid for this program brought seven subscriptions: One lady, \$200; four gentlemen, \$25 each, and two of \$15 each. While this is some help it doesn't go far just at this time when so much and such constant daily and nightly work should be done. The principal backer and brains of our combination, an American of German parents, has spent fully \$1500 in helping this matter out, which for his means is very heavy."

"In putting forward our work, of course, it is wholly with English names, like my own, friendly to our work. This prevents the cry of 'Oh, it's German propaganda.' If our work happens to fit the German cause it's because true Americanism fits and agrees with the German cause."

"Just now President Wilson is on the eve of asking Congress to give him his personal power to declare war. Also to pass legislation to take away from the people the right of free speech in their opposition to British measures. Also to take the German ships. These measures would fit Russia, but not here. This must be fought hot, strong, constant and immediately, because if these things pass he will have us in an active state of war with Germany at once, and put us in jail if we dare protest at it. He aims to be a czar, dictator and autocrat."

"To do so effectively considerable expense is incurred. Every dollar received is expended, and more added to it. If you want to help in this extreme crisis please mail me your check at once, and the more liberal you are the more we can do. Your subscription is confidential, our work is done without publicity, which is not essential to its success. If there is any occasion to phone, call on 2547 Murray Hill and ask for 'Mr. X.'"

The telephone number given in the letter is that of the Standard Finance Company, which has offices on the second floor of the building at 163 Park Avenue. Dr. Penington's name appears on the door. C. V. Unversagt, who is a business associate of Dr. Penington, said yesterday afternoon that Dr. Penington was in Washington.

Unversagt denied any knowledge of a pamphlet, "The Yellow Pup," which contains a series of vicious attacks on President Wilson and is being mailed to all parts of the country. He also denied that Dr. Penington was a German propagandist.

Engagement Canceled

Wheeling People Decide Not to Hear La Follette Lecture

WHEELING, W. Va.—By a vote of four to one the 300 subscribers to the Temple lecture course, under whose auspices Senator Robert La Follette was to have delivered a lecture here tonight, canceled the engagement because of the Wisconsin Senator's action in opposing the arming of American merchant ships.

Senator La Follette had informed the local committee that he would deliver the lecture unless otherwise advised. In spite of the mass meeting here in which resolutions were adopted denouncing him as a traitor, the committee Wednesday wired Senator La Follette of the cancellation.

La Follette Is Lauded

Society of German Roman Catholic Church Sends Thanks

MADISON, Wis.—St. Michael's Society of Holy Redeemer Church, German Roman Catholic, has unanimously voted to wire Senator La Follette the following:

"As loyal American citizens, some of whom have served in the Civil and Spanish-American wars and members of the St. Michael's Society, we wish to thank you heartily for your unflinching stand to maintain our representative government and not to submit it to the dangerous despotic ruling of one man." The Madison Manner-cher took similar action a week ago.

"This action is hardly representative of the community or State. The Wisconsin State Journal, long a staunch La Follette organ, in an editorial headed: 'Wisconsin misrepresented,' lauds Senator Huston, and deeply

regrets "that Senator La Follette did not stand by the President, and did not even stand for the right of the Senate to register its will in both these positions. We believe he did not represent the convictions of the people of the Commonwealth."

Seventy-five per cent of the members of the University of Wisconsin faculty signed a telegram to the President insuring loyalty and urging their Government "to afford immediate and adequate protection of American lives and property on the seas."

A general resolution of the State Senate says: "La Follette, by preventing action of Congress or by seeking to delay such action, does not reflect the loyalty and patriotism of Wisconsin." It requests him to act with the President in securing naval and military preparation. The resolution was sent to a committee today, which delays action one week.

Comment on Stone

New York Newspapers Advocate Dropping Him From Committee

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Calling for Senator Will Joel Stone's resignation as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the New York Morning World today said:

"Under disguises as transparent as any assumed by the innumerable agents of the Kaiser's propaganda in this country, he has been revealed time and again as one who in the presence of Germany, would equivocate, abate, and even sacrifice American rights."

"He has made this plain from the day of the Lusitania horror, which he dismissed as lightly as any 'junk' and for which he found as many excuses as any instructed 'German-American.' In all essentials involving Germany, he has been persistently in opposition to the United States and yet has retained a Senate chairmanship which gives him immense influence upon the foreign policy of the United States."

The Morning Sun bitterly attacks Senator Stone, declaring he should be deprived of his chairmanship.

"No fact in the record of William J. Stone entitles him to the important and confidential office he holds today," said the Sun. "His continuance thereto constitutes a menace to the safety of the United States. His disappearance therefrom would take a load off the mind of every patriotic American at home and abroad."

Germany "Out-Prussianed"

Editor Villard Denounces Universal Military Service

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—That the general staff of the United States Army had "out-Prussianed" Germany in its demand for universal military service and for a standing army of 286,800 men, was the assertion of Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The New York Evening Post, in an address before the seventh annual congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals in session here.

Mr. Villard attacked the plans for enlarging the army, declaring they were modeled after the German system. He said it was not in accordance with the ideals of American Government to pursue a large military scheme.

Other speakers were Prof. Anna Gurin Spencer of Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa., and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch of New York, secretary of the Church Peace Union of America.

Delaware Records Indignation

DOVER, Del.—The Delaware Senate unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution recording its "deep indignation at those members of the Senate of the United States who failed to support the Armed Ship Bill."

Works Action Is Deplored

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A concurrent resolution deploring the action of United States Senator John D. Works in taking part in the filibuster against the armed neutrality bill and favoring a change in the rules of the United States Senate was offered in the upper house of the California Legislature yesterday by five Democratic members.

The resolution approves the arming of merchant ships and urges support of the President.

Reason for Mrs. Catt's Defeat

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Members of the Woman's Peace Party explain that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the National Woman Suffrage Party, was not selected an honorary vice-chairman of the Peace Party because she had offered President Wilson the services of the suffragists of the country in case of war.

"Mob Spirit" Measure Fails

DENVER, Col.—The Colorado Senate defeated by a vote of 17 to 16 a resolution censuring the 12 United States senators named in news dispatches as responsible for the failure of the Armed Ships Bill. Some senators argued that the resolution was prompted by mob spirit.

Iowa Retracts Censure

DES MOINES, Ia.—A resolution censuring United States Senators Cummings and Keaton for their opposition to the President's armed neutrality measure was expunged from the record of the Iowa House of Representatives by unanimous vote. Representative Rayburn, author of the resolution, was absent when the vote was taken.

No Americans Held in Germany

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brand Whitlock, United States Minister at Brussels, informed the State Department today that no Americans now are held in Germany and German-occupied territory, though immediately after the break subordinate officials did detain some Americans inasmuch as they had no orders wherewith to govern their action.

CLOTURE RULE AGREED ON IS BEFORE SENATE

Members Expect but Few Votes
Against Measure—Opposition
Shown by Senator Sherman of
Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Martin of Virginia, majority floor leader, placed before the Senate this afternoon, the cloture rule it is proposed to adopt to put a stop to filibusters by a few members with a view to defeating the will of the entire Congress. When the Senate convened at noon it was freely predicted by the senators that they did not expect more than three votes to be cast against the adoption of the cloture, which was characterized as an extremely conservative rule, in the form introduced. The rule would put a stop to debate on any measure providing two-thirds of the Senate voted in favor of so doing.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, a democrat, moved to amend the proposed rule to have the cloture invoked by a majority, instead of a two-thirds vote. At the request of Majority Leader Martin, Mr. Hollis withdrew his motion, willing to abide by his party's caucus agreement.

He explained he did not attend the caucus and felt he was not bound by its action. Majority rule was advocated by the Senator. He also held the contemplated rule to be weak in that it did not specify a definite time for ending debate, once the cloture was invoked.

Senator Norris of Nebraska, classed among the filibusters on the Armed Ship Bill, took opportunity to deny connection with the filibuster, which has so aroused the indignation of the entire country. He claimed he has long favored cloture.

An interesting side issue has developed in connection with the proposed cloture. It is declared that if the cloture is adopted it will have the effect of preventing any future change in the rules excepting by the consent of two-thirds of the Senate. While the rules still may legally be changed by a majority vote, it would be possible for a united minority to talk it out of existence, and this talk could not be ended unless two-thirds of the members voted to invoke the cloture rule.

The first word of opposition to the proposed rule came from Senator Sherman of Illinois. He declared that no filibuster can last more than 30 days in the Senate, and said if the President's Armed Ship Bill were to come up today there was little doubt in his estimation but what it would be enacted inside of two weeks.

He asserted that the only time a filibuster is really effective is at the end of a session, when the element of time has to be reckoned with. Most of the important legislation accumulates at the end of a session, he said, and then it is possible under the present rules to defeat it by prolonged and unusual debate. He declared that the rules of the Senate were being made the "scapegoat" of the recent filibuster on the Armed Ship Bill.

While the Republicans have agreed to support the cloture rule, they do so, they state, because of the liberality and conservatism that characterizes the draft presented to the Senate. They hold it to be a most mild type of cloture, some going so far as to declare it really is no cloture at all.

The Republicans also point out that they agreed to the proposed rule, in practically the same form as introduced about a year ago, when it was reported out by the Rules Committee. The point is raised, however, that the rule now before the Senate more than likely will be but the first step toward an attempt to force the Senate to adopt a "real" cloture. Some continue to hold jealously the traditional right of free deliberation in democratic government.

Reorganization of the various committees of the new Senate is scheduled to be started in earnest today at a meeting of the steering committee of the Democrats and the committee on committees of the Republicans.

It is anticipated that an attempt will be made to relieve Senator Stone of Missouri from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee in view of his attitude in opposing the President's armed-neutrality bill.

Senator Stone was not seen at his party caucus Wednesday. He denied himself to all callers and has not been on the floor of the Senate for any length of time this week.

By an overwhelming majority the Republican and Democratic caucuses late Wednesday agreed to support a cloture rule to put an end to unreasonable debate and filibusters in the United States Senate, and this action is believed to presage the adoption of the rule on the Senate floor. There were only two dissenters in the Republican caucus, while the Democrats put their unanimous strength behind it.

Senator Martin of Virginia, the new majority floor leader, probably will submit the rule to the Senate today in the form of a resolution. Immediate action is expected to be taken on the resolution. In some quarters it is hoped that the acceptance of the cloture will pave the way for the President to call an extra session of the entire Sixty-fifth Congress, a step which Mr. Wilson stated could not be taken until the Senate rules were altered.

Under the proposed rule a filibuster could be halted at any time during the session of the Senate upon the favorable vote of two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

On a motion supported by 16 senators, that debate on a pending measure

be terminated, the presiding officer would be required to submit the question, and, if two-thirds favored, each member then would be permitted to speak only one hour on the measure, at the end of which time it would be disposed of.

The proposed rule is changed only slightly from that virtually agreed upon Tuesday night by the Conference Committee of Ten and approved by the Senate Rules Committee several months ago. The most important change is the addition of the provision that, except by unanimous consent, amendments will not be in order after the cloture has been ordered. This was done to prevent substitutes coming in at the last moment, when there would be little time for their consideration before a vote must be taken.

Negative votes were cast on the proposed rule in the Republican caucus by Senators Sherman of Illinois and France of Maryland. The latter took the oath of office Monday as a member of the present Senate, and says he intends to vote for the cloture when it reaches the Senate floor.

In the caucuses 30 Republicans voted to support the cloture, while the 40 senators in the Democratic meeting were a unit. This indicates that at least 75 per cent of the Senate may be expected to vote to adopt the rule.

Whether there will be an attempted filibuster against the proposed cloture is a question that is being weighed carefully by its sponsors, who look upon the absence from the Republican caucus of Senators La Follette of Wisconsin and Grinna of North Dakota—two of the "little group of wilful men" who defeated the Armed Ship Bill last week—with suspicion.

Considering the possibility of opposition from this quarter, Senate leaders predict that the rule will be adopted within a week.

In a speech in the Senate on Wednesday relating to the rule, of the body, Senator Walsh of Montana charged the 12 men who blocked the passage of the Armed Ship Bill with disloyalty to the country, terming them peace-at-any-price advocates. "It is not inconceivable," declared Mr. Walsh, that the obstructionists—the filibusters—may be actuated by traitorous sentiments picturing a situation that might arise when the country was assailed by a foreign foe."

Leaders of the House of Representatives are understood to have been requested by numerous members to obtain at least three weeks' notice in advance of the calling of an extra session of the Sixty-fifth Congress. If the President is to meet this desire, and if he is contemplating summoning the Congress early in April, as some insist is not improbable, then some definite word might be looked for from the White House by the first of next week.

In departing from the capital at the close of the Sixty-fourth Congress last Sunday, a number of members wished to be sure of due notice before being called back to their legislative duties in Washington. They wanted sufficient time to arrange business affairs, since there was believed to be considerable possibility of a long session once the wheels of Congress have been set in motion.

Although the bill to authorize the arming of United States merchant ships would, in all probability, receive first attention if Congress were called, there are many other measures aside, also, from the various appropriation bills that failed in the last session, that would again come to the fore and be pressed for enactment during a special session.

One of these general legislative measures would be the Corrupt Practices Bill. Then there are the amendments to the Federal Shipping Act and the Federal Reserve Act, as well as the supplemental railroad legislation and the bill to authorize the combination of domestic corporations for establishing collective selling agencies abroad.

The universal military training proposition also would undoubtedly be pressed. The Senate Military Affairs Committee proposes this as a feature of the Army Appropriation Bill, while the general staff of the Army has submitted to Congress a draft of a universal military bill which it advocates. There would unquestionably be a long discussion on this proposition. Another important measure is that proposing Federal control of all radio stations. This would be urged as emergency legislation.

Considering these important measures, and the strained international relations of the Government, there is a strong sentiment at the Capitol in favor of calling the next Congress as speedily as may conveniently be done, in order that an early start can be made in the Administration's program.

U. S. FLAG ATTACK

COSTS FINE OF \$100

Augustus von Hagan, a toolmaker residing at 19 Chamberland Street, was fined \$100 for remarks derogatory to the flag, President, and people of the United States by Judge Edward L. Logan in the South Boston Municipal Court today. In imposing the fine, which is the maximum sentence under the Massachusetts laws for such an offense, Judge Logan stated that he regretted that the statutes did not provide for both a fine and imprisonment, as an individual who used such language about the flag as von Hagan did deserved severe punishment.

Mr. von Hagan, who is an American-born citizen of naturalized parents, was discharged from his place of employment on Feb. 27 when fellow-employees reported to the superintendent that he had made remarks derogatory to the flag, President, and people of the United States. In his own defense von Hagan said that he had been "hot-headed" beyond endurance by American citizens in regard to the native land of his parents. Judge Logan is colonel of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G.

NO TREASON IN SENATE ACTION, SAYS MR. BRYAN

Pacifist Says Some Members Opposed Armed Ship Bill to Force Extra Session or Because of Phraseology

The United Press asked William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State and foremost peace advocate, for a statement of his views on the situation in the United States Senate, which he wrote as follows:

(Copyright 1917 by The United Press)
"MIAMI, Fla.—Answering your inquiry, I beg to call attention to the fact that there are two questions instead of one. The first involves the filibuster and the second the merits of the proposed legislation."

"I am against filibustering and have for several years advocated a cloture rule in the Senate. I believe in the right of the majority to rule and am sorry to learn from press dispatches that the Senate is inclined to require a two-thirds vote for the closing of debate."

"A majority vote ought to be sufficient, after each senator has been given reasonable opportunity to express his views. To require a two-thirds vote is to give to the entire predatory interests the same power that they now have to prevent legislation hostile to their privileges."

"As long as the rules permit a minority to obstruct legislation we may expect them to be employed to prevent progressive legislation just as they were employed two years ago to enable the shipping trust to defeat the President's shipping bill. Whether the senators should use the rules to defeat a proposed measure is a matter entirely in the discretion of the senators who are responsible to their constituents alone, just as the President is responsible to the general public, only when he uses his veto to defeat a measure favored by a majority of the Senate and House."

"So far as I have seen expressions from the senators, nearly all of those who voted against authorizing the arming of ships did so for the purpose of compelling an extra session of Congress or because they objected to the phraseology of the bill. Since the President has power to call a special session of Congress at any time and ask for legislation he desires, the jingo press will find it difficult to convince the public that there is anything unreasonable in the desire to have Congress in session. Even the most warlike of the newspapers will hardly insist upon the abolition of Congress now, whatever they might have the boldness to advocate in time of war."

"The second question relates to the merits of the bill. So far as I am able to judge, the objections urged were not to giving authority to the President, but related to the language to be employed, and surely if congressional authority is needed, the members of Congress cannot fairly be denied discretion as to the language to be employed."

"Every one recognizes that the giving of authority involves serious risks. The public has such complete confidence in the President that Congress would not hesitate to confer upon him any power that he could himself use, but the President cannot ride on the ships himself, or handle the guns. He cannot even direct the man who pulls the trigger."

"The expert gunner will be some 3000 miles from Washington when he carries out the authority conferred. He will not only have the expert's desire to test his skill, but he will be under the immediate direction of a ship owner who may have a large pecuniary interest in landing a contraband cargo. The President has not asked Congress to surrender to him authority to declare war; is it strange that Congress should hesitate to put an expert gunner in a position where by his mistake or by a mistake of an interested ship owner, he may commit an act of war?"

"The Senate and House did not agree as to the phraseology of the proposed bill. The Senate wanted to include 'other instrumentalities,' which the House thought too vague a description of the power conferred. The House also excepted from insurance merchantmen carrying arms and ammunition and a minority of the House committee favored inserting this exception in the paragraph authorizing the arming of ships."

"I am heartily in sympathy with the House in withholding insurance from ships carrying arms and ammunition and am also in sympathy with the minority of the committee in the belief that the exception should be extended to the arming of ships as well. The bill in both Senate and House provided for protection of Americans only when they were lawfully on ships and it is for Congress to say what is lawful."

"In my opinion, a law should be enacted withholding clearance from any belligerent ships carrying American passengers to Europe. American papers of the 24th of last month contained the following dispatch from Halifax, N. S., headed: 'Ocean barred to women.'"

"Halifax, N. S., Feb. 23—A number of women and children who arrived here last night on a steamship from the United States for Europe were taken off today by Government authorities under a regulation which provides that women and children may not sail from a British port for England at present. Three American women aboard the liner which arrived in port last night were permitted to continue the voyage. Clearance papers were refused until 25 Canadian women and children had been removed. They were taken ashore in tugs."

"If Great Britain will not allow British women and children to sail on

a British ship bound for England, why should the United States allow American women and children, or even American men, to sail on any belligerent ships going into the danger zone? It will be noted that the Halifax dispatch says that 'Three American women were allowed to proceed.' Of course, the British officials had no authority to remove American women, but why should the United States allow the owner of a belligerent ship to safeguard a contraband cargo with American women and children, or even American men?"

"And why should our Government permit the United States to be drawn into this war by the follies of any American citizen who so disregards his country's safety as to travel upon a belligerent ship, whether for pleasure or for profit?"

BRITISH PRESS ON AUSTRIA'S NOTE TO UNITED STATES

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Newspaper comment on the Austrian note to the United States Government proceeds on the assumption that Washington will soon sever diplomatic relations with Vienna.

The Daily Telegraph says: Count Tarnowski's mission to Washington as Ambassador of Austria-Hungary is likely to be of short duration—a mere flying visit. The successor to Dr. Dumba will be on his way back to Europe close on the heels of Count Bernstorff in a few days, unless we entirely misinterpret the feelings of the American nation. Americans, as the President remarked in his inaugural address, are "a composite and cosmopolitan people of the blood of all the nations at war," but on one main international issue they are united; they will not countenance a claim which is opposed to law and humanity and run counter to the ordinary decency of life.

The ministers in Vienna have announced that they are determined to "stand by the policy of outrage and murder which has been shamelessly proclaimed from Berlin," and there seems no course open to the United States but to act toward Austria-Hungary as she has acted toward Germany. We do not doubt the outcome. Unless we are mistaken in the American people, Austria-Hungary and Germany will be made to "smart" for such aspersions as they have cast, not once or twice, but repeatedly, on the great nation whose main sea gateway is lighted by the blazing torch in the hand of the Goddess of Liberty.

The Morning Post says: It is probable that the Austro-Hungarian Government, in declaring a campaign of piracy at the bidding of Germany, does not quite perceive what it is doing. The Dual Monarchy has never understood the sea nor the uses of the sea; hence it may be that it fails to recognize the storm brewing for German pirates—a storm with which Austrian pirates are now threatened also. Has Austria-Hungary forgotten that, as events are now moving, it may be within the power of Italy to deny the Dual Monarchy all access to the sea? "What people do not want coasts?" exclaims the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. It is an observation upon which he will do well to ponder, at the same time considering how Austria would fare were she deprived of Pola, Trieste, and Fiume. We have no right to speak for our gallant ally Italy in this matter, yet it is conceivable that if Austria-Hungary had chosen to abide by the law of nations on the sea her claim to a seaport might have been considered, but pirates own no claim to anything except a rope, and the Austro-Hungarian navy is now degraded to the level of the German navy, which is outside the law.

Either the neutral nations acquiesce in the claim of the Central Powers to close the seas "by murder and threats of murder," or they resist that claim. The United States has decided to resist it, nor is there another neutral maritime nation in the world which will not resist likewise when resistance becomes practicable. There will be created formally or informally, a league of the sea from which Germany and Austria-Hungary will be excluded.

GAS ENGINEERS PLAN TO AID PREPAREDNESS

Twenty-five leading engineers and executives of gas manufacturing companies of Massachusetts met in private conference this morning with the Gas and Electric Light Commission and discussed plans for manufacturing benzol and other similar products, which are used in making high explosives, as an aid to the United States in preparation for war.

Resolutions will be drawn up and sent to the War Department by a committee selected at the conference, and within a short time it is expected that representatives of the big gas corporations of the State, together with the chief inspector of the Gas and Electric Light Commission, will go to England to study the methods employed there in preparation of the benzol and other gases.

NEW PAVEMENT IS SOUGHT

Property owners and business men owning and occupying property valued at \$25,000,000 on Tremont Street, between Boylston and Pleasant streets, today petitioned the Mayor and City Council for the paving of Tremont Street between Boylston and Pleasant streets with modern first-class pavement such as has been laid on Tremont Street between Boylston Street and Scollay Square. They also asked for a "white-way" lighting system on that portion of Tremont Street. The petitioners also seek a public hearing on the paving and lighting requests.

ARMED NEUTRALITY BILL, AND DISCUSSED HIS CONCEPTION OF THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF PERMANENT PEACE. This was at a luncheon in honor of Vance McCormick, the Wilson campaign manager, and members of the Democratic National Committee, in the White House.

The President indicated that he is convinced that public opinion has registered sufficiently strong to insure a different vote if he tries again to obtain passage of the measure.

The present, he said, is not time for partisan or factional consideration in international affairs, because the need that America prove united in efforts to safeguard its interests is imperative. He decried bitterness in public discussions of the situation. The fundamental of democracy were declared by Mr. Wilson as the only basis on which governments can endure, and on which permanent world peace can be maintained.

The President referred to the condition of Alsace-Lorraine as typical of causes of war which must be avoided if permanent peace is to be achieved. Reiterating his hope that the United States will play a part in building up a structure for the maintenance of permanent peace after the present war, he declared that such a peace can be founded only on just laws meeting the aspirations of the people of the world.

Americans in Denmark

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Minister Egan, at Copenhagen has cabled the State Department that the following Americans have arrived in Denmark from Germany on the dates specified: March 1, Joseph H. Stoney, wife and three children; March 3, William A. Owen and family, Mary E. Bauman, F. W. Rinkenberger, Henry E. McGarvey, Joseph E. Johnstone King; March 4, Nora E. Joellig, Lillie Kroeger and John R. Knipfling.

Churches to Fly Flags

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The United States flag is to fly from the steeples of every Methodist church in New Jersey until the present crisis is terminated. This was the decision of the 400 pastors and lay delegates following a big patriotic demonstration at the eighty-first annual session of the New Jersey Methodist conference here.

Record Recruiting Figures

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Patriotism, stirred by international developments, was credited by the War Department today as the reason for the February record recruiting figures, 4852 men. This figure will be swelled by field enlistment at posts and stations.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"The Buildings on the Acropolis" is the topic of a lecture to be given at Radcliffe College this afternoon by Prof. George Chase.

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NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME FOR CLERGY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CANTERBURY, England—The following statement, regarding the clergy and national service, has been issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury:

The eager wish of the clergy generally, and especially of the younger clergy, to bear, in a recognized and formal way, an even larger part in national service, is now to receive further satisfaction. As soon as the Government's plans for national service became known and a director-general had been appointed, the two archbishops put themselves in communication with him, giving expression to the general hope that the clergy might have the fullest possible share in any scheme which might be formulated. As a result, a plan for the enrollment of the clergy has been agreed upon between the two archbishops and the director-general, with the concurrence of the diocesan bishops.

The director-general clearly recognizes that the work of the clergy in the ordinary duties of their calling is itself national service. He further

considers that, as a rule, the special services which the clergy can render outside these ordinary duties should primarily, and as far as possible, have some association with their direct responsibility for promoting the moral and spiritual welfare of the Nation. Accordingly, the director-general has asked the bishops themselves to undertake the enrollment of the clergy under the national service scheme.

Within the next few days every clergyman will receive a communication from his bishop inviting him to offer his services under the scheme. A special form of application will be sent to him, and he will be asked to

fill this up, instead of the ordinary form, and return it, not to the director-general, but to his own bishop. Opportunity will be given for various kinds of national service, which may be roughly divided into two classes:

1. Special service of a moral and spiritual character, such as work as naval or military chaplains, chaplains to munition workers, or in hospitals, assistants in large parishes which are understaffed, managers of huts, canteens, etc., for soldiers or for munition workers.
2. General service, such as munition work, office work, agriculture, etc.

The statement then goes on to say

that the bishop will decide whether an applicant can be set free from his present post, and to give the details of the way in which the work of the Clergy National Service Committee will be carried out.

HOUSEKEEPING IN ITALY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Housekeeping in Italy is becoming more and more difficult owing to the war. Not only has the sale of butcher's meat, fats, poultry and pastrycooks' goods been prohibited on certain days of the week and the cost of all provisions increased enormously, but such commodities as sugar, eggs, butter, milk, charcoal (the

usual cooking fuel) and wood, which is in common use for the heating of rooms, are often unprocurable, and in any case are only sold in the minutest of quantities. The general scarcity is said to be due to a great extent to the difficulties of inland transport, but there is a feeling that the hoarding of speculators is doing much to aggravate the situation, and the recent raids upon the shops of charcoal dealers in Florence, who were claiming to be at the end of their stock, revealed large stores in back premises.

INDIANA LIQUOR BILL
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The introduction in the Senate by Senator Hemphill of a bill permitting breweries and distilleries to continue to do business in Indiana so long as they sell their products outside the State, and the move to gain support for a State commission to take over and close out the liquor business, has aroused violent opposition on the part of the "dry" forces, according to a report from the Indiana Dry Federation, says the News. Following a session of the executive board, the Dry Federation has sent broadcast throughout the State warnings of what is being attempted.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

FREDERICK THE GREAT
SEEN BY HIS READER

"Frederick the Great: The Memoirs of the Great Frederick, King of Prussia, 1712-1740. Translated by F. S. Flint. Constable & Co., London, 21s. net."

The faithfulness of Henri de Catt, who for 24 years received the confidence of the great Frederick, is shown even in the opening sentence of his memoirs, and though these memoirs cover only the years 1758 to 1760, they form a document of real human interest. The coolness which existed between the monarch and his "reader" during the last five years of intimate relationship failed to influence de Catt's heart; he kept before him in his great task the steadfast desire to avoid the "enthusiasm of blame or of praise"; a truly laudable desire, for history and biography have seldom been written with unflinching regard to truth.

Henri de Catt, who was "reader" to Frederick, played his part with all the constancy and minuteness of a Roswell. As he had to listen intently to the great man's declamations, and still worse to recitals of his verses, and to assume an air of enjoyment under the ordeal, it is easy to imagine the difficulties of his position. De Catt's ears were not the only ones into which the monarch poured his compositions. Voltaire was a fellow sufferer, but Voltaire had the satisfaction of retelling by telling Frederick what rubbish he thought most of them were. Frederick's attitude towards the illustrious Frenchman was characterized by his cynicism. His admiration for Voltaire as a poet was unfeigned, but, as Lord Rosebery states, he repudiated him as a friend. Frederick was a shrewd if cynical judge of men, but he seemed incapable of deep friendship. Though his admiration of Voltaire's intellect was unbounded, he never lost an opportunity of jibing to de Catt at the unprecedented depravity of Voltaire's heart. The mere notice by the "Patron" of "Literature" of his verses tickled Frederick's vanity. He trusted wholeheartedly Voltaire's critical judgment, but he mistrusted the man. His attitude to him was, in fact, typical of his characteristic alternation of trust and mistrust in his relations with most of his fellow beings.

The aspect of Frederick given in these pages will be novel to many readers, especially to those who have viewed him from the standpoint only of a great but grim and sardonic military genius, and the grim and sardonic side of him is clearly portrayed in the engraving of Cunningham's portrait which forms the frontispiece to these volumes. Although a sidelight is thrown upon Frederick's campaigns, de Catt refrains from speaking of what he terms the "sublime art" for he himself was not a soldier; but he claims that his picture of his hero, as he sees him in close companionship every day, is one which contains nothing but the truth.

These memoirs derive their interest from the scattered traits which they give of a man of dual nature who, military genius as he is universally admitted to have been, had been warped in his outlook upon life and men by the cruel treatment which he received at his father's hands, and who was firm to obstinacy in his decisions. The surest way to his friendship, for, with all his cruel side, he was capable of genuine friendship, was to be frank and open, to bring to the fore in conversation literature and philosophy, and—especially metaphysics, to discuss the French poets with him, or, still better, to be ready to listen to the verses of his own composition, and even to criticize them within bounds. His weaknesses were amiable though boring.

Though de Catt was clearly a hero worshiper, the frankness with which he criticizes his hero to his face and tells him the views of his officers, and even ventures to remonstrate with Frederick for overconfidence, points to the general veracity of what he tells us. The value of these pages lies in the picture which they give of Frederick in his relations with his fellow men, of his energy and unswerving devotion to duty. When campaigning, as in ordinary times, he rose at 3 or 4 in the morning, and if in those critical moments of war the military side was the first object of his attention, he found time to bring within the sphere of his mental range the repose which is represented by constant change of occupation. He was, in fact, a phenomenally busy man. When not playing the flute or composing verses or reciting them he was busy with himself with the remedying of roads, or he was planning improvements and administering his estate with frugal care.

It is impossible to read these pages without revising opinions hitherto held about Frederick, for they present a view of his cynicism and indifference at times to the feelings of others which modifies preconceived ideas. He is remembered by his countrymen as one who bequeathed to them power; in these pages he is seen as an emotionalist who is forever in tears—sometimes he is so overwhelmed when he is reading Racine to his patient "reader" that he has to make a long pause for recovery, though at other times he finds consolation in celebrating his woe by writing verse! It is difficult to reconcile the character generally ascribed to Frederick with his words as de Catt records them. To him Frederick says, "You perhaps do not know me well yet, but be assured that I should like to be able to live like a private man. But I have a position to fill, a people I love; God is my witness, I must re-

main at my post, bear the burden of it, cost what it may, and sacrifice myself for this people whom I should like to make happy." This does not sound like the speech of a callous and cruel man such as Frederick has been represented to be. His reputation is shown in a trifling episode mentioned by de Catt. A peasant whose stolen horse had been restored to him through the monarch's agency was so astonished when he heard to whom he owed his good fortune that he exclaimed, "But I was told that he is very wicked." When Frederick heard of this, his comment was, "You see they have made a fine reputation for me here. . . . You must be very barbarous to torment with a light heart these poor villagers who have nothing to do with our quarrels. If they suffer because of them, it is a necessary result of our marches and combats. I always order my troops, however, to spare what can be spared."

Lord Rosebery in his introduction hints that the value of these memoirs might have been even greater than it is, for he denurs to any desire to disparage them had Frederick not been aware that de Catt was writing them. Even if de Catt wrote what his master wished him to write, an insight is given into Frederick's mentality without which the world would be poorer. De Catt himself acknowledges discrepancies in the character of his hero, but he says, "The language of the King, which I believe to be the truth itself, attached me to him in so true and affectionate a manner, that certain discrepancies have not been able to weaken the keen regard which I conceived." It seems unlikely that such a regard could have been won by a man who was chiefly, if not wholly, cynical and cruel.

Frederick's one desire when campaigning was to see Potsdam again. "There is no life," he said to de Catt, "without sweet friendship." If through in war he seems to have had a vision of its utter futility or he could scarcely have said, "That so much trouble should be needed to bring up a man, and so many things should be set in motion to destroy him, cries for vengeance." Glances are given in the cruel side are given in the jests which Frederick sometimes played with those who had served him well, jests which no man of heart could have perpetrated.

It would be difficult, one would imagine, for anybody to read these volumes without feeling a fresh interest in Frederick the Great, and though apart from his military genius, which has earned him his title, greatness may not be ascribed to him in other directions, it cannot be denied, that in all respects he was an exceptional man, and, when viewed through the lens of his daily companion, a man who possessed qualities that call for admiration.

SPAIN TAKES STOCK
OF HER RESOURCES

"Reseña Geográfica y Estadística de España." Produced by the Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico, and published by the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, Madrid.

The third and last volume of this remarkable work has been published, and it is now evident that by these long and thorough labors by the foremost men of the Geographical and Statistical Institute, skilled in their own departments of study and research and enthusiastic in their labors, Spain has accomplished a work that has not been done in quite the same way nor with the same quality in any other country, and she is to be congratulated accordingly. These three volumes represent a national stocktaking of a very comprehensive character. They are the essence of what might be comprised in the annual and other reports of all kinds of government departments, and much besides that could never find its way into such reports.

This would be much in itself, but these Spanish statisticians have shown human appreciation of the fact that mere blocks of figures and such a case would be almost unintelligible and would certainly be avoided whenever possible. Accordingly, without in the least detracting from the statistical value of their work, they have made it more generally interesting by their lucid method of treatment, and above all by the really enormous number of maps and diagrams, most of them colored, with which the volumes are embellished.

The original idea was due to Señor Carlos Ibanez de Ibero, the first director-general of the Institute, who published in 1888 the "Reseña Geográfica y Estadística de España," which was really a great work, though a small thing of one volume and a single map on a scale of one to a million and a half, in which Spain was shown divided up into military zones. Still it was good and useful work. More than a quarter of a century later, when many circumstances had changed, when Spain had developed somewhat and was bent on developing more and more rapidly, and when far more material and information were available, the institute determined to repeat the work, but more thoroughly, and in three fine and closely packed volumes it is now complete. The first two were issued some time ago under the directorship of Señor Angel Galarza y Vidal, and they embraced generally the territory and all about it, and the people, the last being statistically a difficult work because of the great reluctance of the country Spaniards to give information about themselves and their numbers, having an instinct that it would surely lead to greater taxation by the Government, and that that was probably its object! This is the reason why it is more difficult to take a census in Spain than in any other civilized country.

In this third and last volume the

Institute deals with the works of the people on the land, making a sequel, as it were, to the first two volumes. The introduction in this case is by Señor Francisco Martín Sánchez, the Director-General of the Institute of the time, and he prepares us for some extremely enlightening matter concerning agriculture, and farming in Spain. The general impression is that this industry in Spain is just about as poor as it can be, that the country does not lend itself well to it, and that even where opportunities are offered the people are disposed to neglect them. As with many other impressions about Spain, this is wrong.

The annual production of the farming industry in Spain is reckoned at 5,000,000,000 pesetas, a figure which becomes all the more remarkable, as Señor Sánchez says, when one takes into consideration the very primitive means that are employed by the greater part of their workers. About five millions of the people are devoted to its exploitation, a number which is greater than the total of those occupied in other industries.

GROTIUS' "FREEDOM
OF THE SEAS" BRIEF

"The Freedom of the Seas." By Hugo Grotius. Translated by Ralph van Deman Magoffin. Edited by James Brown Scott. Oxford University Press, New York, \$1.00.

This is a translation of the 1633 Latin text of a classic in the evolution of international law. It is issued at an opportune time by the division of international law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and the foreword or introduction is written by James Brown Scott, a learned and active jurist in the realm of international law as the United States has. He makes it clear that the "Mare Liberum" was written by a retained Dutch lawyer, Grotius, to refute the claims of Spain and Portugal to the high seas and to shut out foreigners therefrom. Spain having by this method tried to drive the Dutch East India Company out of its trade in the East and West Indies, and Portugal having courted the capture of one of its galleons by a Dutch ship in the Straits of Malacca in its effort to enforce a Portuguese monopoly.

Grotius was consulted, and prepared a brief in 1602, which, after it had served its professional purpose, became chapter 12 of the treatise "De Jure Prædæ," written in 1604-05. In 1608 it first saw the light as a separate work to be forever after famous. The larger work of which it is now known that it was only a chapter, was not discovered until 1864, and was first published in 1868.

As Grotius' argument as to "freedom of the seas" logically attacked England's as well as Spain's and Portugal's claims, it called forth from John Selden, the English jurist and publicist, the famous "Mare Clausum," written in 1617 or 1618 and published in 1635. Professor Scott's comment on the ultimate fate of the two arguments, Selden's and Grotius' in their battle of the books, is, that "Chapter XII of the Law of Prize rides the waves, whereas its rival, heavy and waterlogged, has gone under"; and the victory for Grotius became unquestioned when Lord Stowell in 1817, in the case of The Louis (2 Dodson 210) said, rejecting Britain's claim to jurisdiction beyond a marine league from the British shore, "all nations being equal, all have an equal right to the uninterrupted use of the unappropriated parts of the ocean for their navigation." In places where no local authority exists, where the subjects of all states meet upon a footing of entire equality and independence, no one State, or any of its subjects, has a right to assume or exercise authority over the subjects of another." The important facts concerning Grotius and his classic recently discovered are those which show that it was the work of a trained lawyer and not of a doctrinaire sentimentalist indulging in a philosophic exercise.

FRANCE'S EMPIRE IN
NORTHWEST AMERICA

"Early Narratives of the Northwest." Edited by Louise Phelps Kellogg. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 33 net.

This volume, issued under the auspices of the American Historical Association and edited by an expert associated with the Wisconsin Historical Society, gives in English some of the best documents to be found in the archives of France and of England describing the exploration and conquest of the empire which Seventeenth Century France had in North America. The narratives, as the editor says, are "full of the charm of brave deeds, of heroic endurance, of abiding enthusiasms, and of famous achievements." They shed light on conditions then existing among the aborigines of the territory explored and invaded, and they disclosed conditions of nature as to supplies of food, fertility of the soil, and unspoiled beauty of landscape which man during the intervening years has done much to alter, and not for the better. The scholastic enterprise of which this book is type and forerunner, is wholly commendable. All the resources of historian and cartographer have been employed to make the source book authoritative.

THE PEACE LEAGUE

The book by Robert Goldsmith, "The League to Enforce Peace" (Macmillan Company, \$1.50), has the official endorsement of the league, and President Lowell of Harvard University writes the "foreword." The publishers rightly have prepared a popular edition costing 50 cents.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

Writing in a recent issue of the Connoisseur, Mr. P. H. Ditchfield called attention to a field for the collecting instinct of the human race which he considers to be capable of considerable development. Much of the furniture in the cottages of the English villages has an historic as well as a decorative attraction. The professional furniture dealer and not a few amateurs have already given full scope to their acquisitive instinct, and some cottagers have begun to learn the value of their possessions. They cannot therefore be exploited as readily as they were some years ago, yet Mr. Ditchfield sees an opening still for the keen collector if he only moves before the change which has been steadily passing over village life has run its course.

The passion to possess something unique or rare has an element of adventure and excitement which seems to have a peculiar attraction for some lovers of books. Of all the forms of the human propensity to amass material goods it may be held that one of the least reprehensible is that of book collecting. The dispersals of various libraries which have taken place in England during the past summer show how individuals can bring together within a comparatively brief period a number of rare books.

The power wielded by the attraction of literature over the human mentality naturally manifests itself in various ways according to different temperaments, but modern times possess one advantage at least over olden days owing to the constantly increasing avenues for the outlet of human activities. In actual extent the attraction of literature has doubtless been much the same in all historical times, however much the opportunities for varying its exercise have differed. Seldom has this been more clearly understood and more fully appreciated than in the later days of Rome, but in the hobby of MS. collecting it found no egress akin to that of the book collecting of today. For some centuries after the dissolution of the Roman Empire, which put an end to the trade of the Sosti, no opportunity presented itself to the individual for the absorbing pursuit of MS. or book collecting.

The growth of book collecting, as we know it today, dates from the Sixteenth Century. The enthusiasm of Matthew Parker, the Archbishop, for books, it would be difficult for any modern superbook collector to outdistance, and to his indefatigable industry in editing the old chronicles and collecting books the world owes a debt of gratitude of which it is for the most part supremely unconscious. Nor did Parker stand alone in his industry in gathering together English literary records which otherwise might have been completely lost to the world. Such men as Sir Robert Bolton, Dyson, who collected works from the early English presses, and Thomson, who gathered together the pamphlet literature of the Civil War, were the immediate forerunners of the public benefactors of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, whose collections were destined ultimately to benefit the Nation, proving that the individual effort of the book collector is not necessarily disadvantageous to the public. To a few private collectors the British Museum Library owed considerable enrichment during the Eighteenth Century, as did the University Library at Oxford in the Sixteenth Century to Sir Thomas Bodley. This tradition of patriotism has since found comparatively few followers.

From the time of the introduction of printing the impulse towards the practice of book collecting has been one of steady growth, although the pursuit of book collecting, as distinguished from the formation of a library, is of comparatively recent growth. The pursuit of book collecting, like any other form of human acquisitiveness, is fundamentally an expression of a human instinct that is based upon self, but this particular form of desire for possession does not necessarily call for condemnation; so much depends upon the use to which it is intended to put the collection when amassed. The concentration of a number of valuable and useful books upon the shelves of an individual has the drawback that they are as much hidden away from the world and as little familiar to it as were the MSS. of the Middle Ages, which were jealously guarded as the learning that was esteemed the exclusive privilege of a class. A collection of books which is inaccessible to the world generally is of such limited use as to be almost useless, so that the labors of a collector whose collection is not intended sooner or later to be transferred to public ownership may seem to be love's labors lost. Yet ultimately even a collection which has been amassed from purely selfish motives may have its value for the public.

Towards the middle of the last century book collecting assumed a new form with new ideals. The basis of this new form, which commended itself to French as well as English bibliophiles, was unity of subject, but it applies rather to the formation of a library than to the pursuit of collecting rare and not easily attainable works. It was on this system, in which each volume has its assigned place as an integral part of the whole, that Locker-Lampson, the friend of Tennyson, and William Morris, among others, amassed their comparatively small but interesting collections.

The path of the modern book collector has been smoothed considerably by the introduction of catalogues of second-hand books on sale. Here sometimes may be picked up for a trifle a volume missing from a reference library which it might otherwise have been impossible to obtain

without great outlay. If the collector's taste lies in such a direction he may be able through such a medium to obtain such a book as Cleland's surreptitious edition of "The Letters of L-y M-y W-y M-e." No book collector can afford to neglect these catalogues, some of which are so well compiled as to cover the whole gamut of literature. They certainly render accessible much that otherwise would be difficult to trace, and reveal a valuable field for search. A clever bookseller manages to include in his list books of repute which bear upon questions that are interesting to the public at the moment, and which some one is almost certain to want if only he can lay his hand upon them for a moderate sum.

AMERICAN NOTES

President Thwing of Western University, in his latest book, "Training Men for the World's Future" (Platt & Peck Company, \$1.25 net), defines the part that he thinks the college and university must play in the world's constructive tasks following the close of the war.

Russell H. Conwell, one of the most popular preachers in the Baptist denomination and head of a people's college in Philadelphia, has found a biographer—official—in Agnes Ruth Burr. Included in the volume (John C. Winston Company, \$1.35 net) is the text of the lecture on "Acres of Diamonds," which its author has given more than five thousand times.

"English and Engineering," by Frank Aydelotte, is interesting because it has been expressly prepared to stimulate a literary sense in pupils of engineering and technical schools.

The estate of Henry James approximated \$159,000 in value, most of it invested in real estate in Syracuse, N. Y. Simeon Strunsky, satirist and humorist, author of "Post Impressions," has joined the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post.

The French title of a translation of Mr. Roosevelt's "Fear God and Take Your Part" is "Le Devoir de l'Amérique en Face de la Guerre."

Frederick Palmer's "My Second Year of the War" gives the experiences of the Associated Press observer on the Western front, and also the ablest of the war correspondents from the United States, the man with the most personal knowledge of previous combats, and hence in a position to make comparative judgments.

Padraic Colum has found a Boston publisher for his fantastic comedy, "Mogu the Wanderer."

In "Thrill" (B. W. Huebsch, \$1), Bolton Hall, author of "Three Acres and Liberty," has brought together many essays and articles for magazines in which he has written sensibly about such themes as "Economic Economizing," "Thrill in Wastes," "Waste Land and Wasted Men" and "Intensive Cultivation." He preaches the truth that the time is making more aptitude to national life than in the past, and a truth much more likely to be heeded owing to present and impending economic stringency among a large part of the population of the country.

The State University of Washington is issuing in bulletin form the addresses on ethical aspects of journalism delivered at last year's conference, held under the auspices of the State's School of Journalism.

A second edition of Bertrand Russell's "Why Men Fight" was called for within a week of its New York publication.

Chicago's claims as a city with ethical ideals and achievements are set forth in a book on "Human Welfare Work in Chicago," by Henry E. Legler.

Edwin J. O'Brien, best known as an appraiser of contemporary short stories, also is a poet; and a collection of his odes and lyrics is assembled under the title "White Fountains."

The former editor of the Toronto Globe, Dr. James A. Macdonald, has written a book on "Democracy and the Nations" in which, incidentally, coming probable relations between the United States and Canada are discussed.

Frank B. Sanborn's biography of Thoreau will be out in May.

Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, was one of the contributors to the fund by which it was made possible for the library of Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, 3000 volumes in number, to become the property of Harvard University.

One element of interest in the books of essays recently published and written by E. S. Nadal, is in his reminiscences of James Russell Lowell, under whom he served four years as secretary of the legation in London, when Mr. Lowell represented the United States at the Court of St. James.

"Things I Remember," by Sidney Whitman, incorporates much observation of life in European capitals by one of the veteran special correspondents of the New York Herald, and also is frank in its revelations respecting the proprietor of that paper.

The March Book News Monthly plays up Honoré Willis as the author about whom its readers need to know more on the personal side.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—The General Catalogue of the Oxford University Press, which was in preparation as far back as the beginning of 1914, has now been issued by Mr. Humphrey Milford, who claims that reference to J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's memoir, "Miguel de Cervantes," published in 1913, would have prevented many writers of commemorative articles during the past year from giving further currency to numerous legends now discredited. The publications of the Oxford Press date from the Jerome of 1463, and 11 years ago the press reproduced in colotype the Bodleian MS. of Jerome's Version of the "Chronicles of Eusebius." It is interesting to see, on reference to this catalogue, the remarkable number of Oxford pamphlets connected with the war.

Prof. J. Cossar Ewart has written a preface to a book upon horses in which Mr. Roger Pocock, who is an experienced ranch horseman, gives to the world his experiences of the contrast between horsemanship in wild countries and in civilization. Mr. Murray is the publisher.

Amongst the literature which deals with the war in its wider aspects are two works announced by Macmillans as shortly forthcoming: Prof. John Burnet's "Higher Education and the War" and Prof. Hugh E. Egerton's "British Foreign Policy in Europe: A Rough Outline." They hope also to bring out shortly Pearson's "Shantiketan: The Bolpur School of Rabin-drath Tagore," to which Sir Rabin-drath has written an introduction. Mukul Chandra Dey has supplied the illustrations.

"Children of the Empire" is an educational work which is the outcome of a debate in the House of Lords in November last. Lord Sydenham commends this little book, written by C. Gasquoine Hartley and Arthur D. Lewis, and published by T. Werner Laurie, as one which "can do great good at the present moment." It not only sets out the causes of the war, but traces the growth of English liberty and sketches the history of imperial and local government and the growth of the Dominions and of Egypt and India.

The Casa la Lectura in Spain is publishing a series of European educational classics, conspicuous amongst which is Natalia Cossio's translation into Spanish of Milton's treatise "Of Education."

From the pages of "Shakespeare's England" can be gleaned interesting information upon the bookseller's trade in the Sixteenth Century. The few booksellers' catalogues which survive are silent upon one important particular, the price at which books were sold. If, as seems to have been the case, no definite price was fixed, the opportunity for bargaining was assured. The buyer, who would practically be in the position of a purchaser on approval, would be guarded against buying a pig-in-a-poke, and in that respect would be in a stronger position than his successor of today. It is alleged that the first folio of Shakespeare "cost one pound when new"; but this statement still requires proof, nor is there any direct evidence as to the number of copies printed. In those days editions undoubtedly consisted of a smaller number of copies than is customary now.

The Oxford University Press has in preparation a new edition, with an introduction and notes by Henry Bruce of Colonel Meadows Taylor's "Story of My Life," which was first published 40 years ago. He wrote several novels which in their day appealed to a large circle of readers; his chief work was a history of India.

Messrs. Dent announce two books upon Canada, "Canada, the Spell Binder," by Miss Whiting, contains many illustrated impressions of Canadian life as it exists today and a forecast of future developments; "Canada in War Paint" is a volume of personal impressions of Capt. R. W. Bell, who has fought with the Canadians on the Western front. Another war book, written from a different point of view, is entitled "A Hostage of Germany." The author, Georges Desson, was for 11 months in Germany with several other well-known Frenchmen. Messrs. Constable are the publishers.

Lovers of natural history will find much that is entertaining as well as instructive in "A Naturalist of Borneo," Mr. Shelford's work, which has been edited by Edward B. Poulton and published by Fisher Unwin. It is that of a keen field naturalist who puts forward many biological speculations on many subjects. Mimicry he believes to offer the most satisfactory explanation of phenomena in the animal world which have for long puzzled observers.

Messrs. Macmillan announce for publication after the war a volume of recollections by Sir George Henschel under the title of "Musings and Memories of a Musician."

Sir Herbert Tree has given rein to his fancy in "Nothing Matters, and Other Stories," published by Cassell. In this collection he reprints at the end of the stories the lecture on "The Importance of Humor in Tragedy," which formed his presidential address in 1915 to the Birmingham Midland Institute.

"Tricks of the Trade" is the title of a volume of parodies by J. C. Squire which Martin Secker is publishing.

According to Le Droit d'Auteur, which is the official mouthpiece of the Berne Convention, literary production in Italy since the outbreak of the war has been as prolific as it has been

scanty in France. The number of books published in Italy in 1915 fell short of those published in the previous year by only 92, whereas the drop in France amounted to over 4000. In Germany the percentage of decrease was 33 as compared with 27 in the United Kingdom. Of all countries in Europe Switzerland seems to have absorbed most literature; at all times the importation of foreign books into Switzerland is on a large scale, and in 1915 this country produced 248 more books than in 1914. Like Switzerland, Holland can claim an increase in the production of books on most subjects.

To New Ideals, which is now published at 24 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, London, Principal Jacks contributes an article on "the indirect method in religious education" in which he pleads for an education that shall have "some real and palpable effect in directing and elevating the lives of the young." The new volume contains a report of the conference held at Oxford last summer.

Reproductions of Joseph Pennell's drawings and lithographs of munition works in England have now been published in a book by Mr. Heinemann. If it were necessary to accentuate the fact that the conduct of war is not confined, as Mr. H. G. Wells has put it, to the work of "gentlemen in red tabs, gold lace, and spurs," to gay trappings, cavalry charges, and all the bright panoply formerly associated with war, but that mighty new developments have changed its whole aspect, these remarkable drawings would suffice for the purpose. They present the whole subject in an aspect as new as it is instructive; they are, in fact, an epitome of modern war activities. The predominant note in them is the mighty extension of machinery, with its unlimited resources; resources at present wholly devoted to purposes of destruction, but expressive of a power illimitable in its potentialities for the production of what is useful to humanity. The drawings show a grasp of the magnitude of the effort involved, and to the imaginative they are a more telling record than any words. Mr. Pennell does not believe in war, but, like so many of us, he is in the midst of, though not of it, and the sympathy of the artist with the men who are making things and history has enabled him to seize a great opportunity and produce a revelation of a most astounding development of industrial energy. The book is one which should have an enduring interest.

The final volume of the "Cambridge History of English Literature," under the editorship of Sir A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller, has now been issued by the Cambridge University Press. This work of 14 volumes has been 10 years in the making. Bibliographies for the different subjects dealt with occupy 147 pages, and the index of names 41 pages of this final volume, and from this it is possible to glean some idea of the ground which has been covered in such an important undertaking.

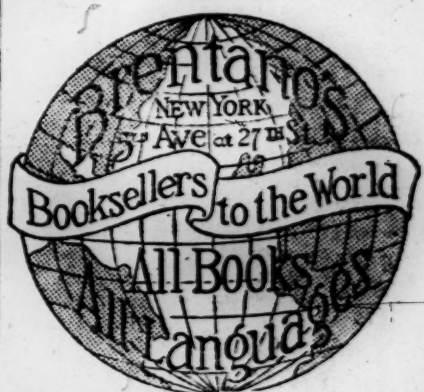
Among works announced by Macmillans as in the press are two which are sure of attracting widespread interest: Edmund Gosse's "Life of Algernon Charles Swinburne," which is based on the memoir which he contributed to the Dictionary of National Biography, and which will be amplified considerably by hitherto unpublished correspondence and personal recollections; and a volume of short stories by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "Diversity of Creatures."

Around Sir Charles Tupper a considerable literature has grown up. To his "Recollections of Sixty Years," published in 1914, and Mr. Harker's "Political Reminiscences of Sir Charles Tupper," also issued in 1914, as well as to Dr. Saunders' two biographical volumes recently published, must now be added J. W. Longley's "Sir Charles Tupper," published by Morang in the "Makers of Canada" series. This work was contemplated 15 years ago, and it now appears in a revised form.

A revised edition of Stephen Graham's "Russia and the World," including much new material relating to recent events as affecting Russia and her relations with the outer world, is to be issued this month by Messrs. Cassell.

Mr. Percy Lubbock is undertaking the editing for the family of Henry James of a selection from his correspondence.

The list of books dealing with the period of reconstruction after the war grows apace. Dr. Bernard Bosanquet is publishing through Macmillans "Studies in Patriotism," and Smith, Elder are issuing a work from the pen of the Rev. Percy Dearmer, entitled "Fellowship and Patriotism."



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Greater Than in Other Lands**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Jus Suffragi, the International Woman Suffrage News, publishes an article by Liselotte Kuntze on the extension of German women's work in war time, in which it is pointed out that, since it has been impossible to import labor into Germany, the increase of women's wage-earning work has been greater there than in any other belligerent or neutral countries. According to statistics published by the Reichsarbeitsblatt (Imperial Labor paper), the organ of the official bureau for labor statistics, the writer states that the increase of employed women of the middle and lower classes has been more than 500,000, compared with peace times. Industries always recognized as women's—such as textiles, some luxury trades, and the whole category of domestic services—show a decrease of women workers, whilst work always considered strictly men's work shows an ever increasing proportion of women.

German women, states the writer, have proved their worth in these new employments, have overcome many prejudices as to their capacities, and have won frequent official recognition. The Reichsarbeitsblatt publishes details about the increase of women's work in various industries. It reports that the number of women employed in agriculture and forestry has risen by more than three-fifths since July, 1916, compared with peace time.

The cultivation of the soil has not only been carried on as before, but land that has hitherto lain fallow has been put to use, owing to the labor and initiative of women. In mining and in the building trade the number of women now employed is not inconsiderable. Whereas employment has fallen off in some industries, it has, of course, increased in others. Out of 579 branches of the metal industry in Rhineland and Westphalia, 352 have introduced women's labor since the war. Through division of labor, which is very extended in these trades, it is possible to apply woman power to almost all branches of work. In shell making women's work begins in the foundry and goes through all the processes up to the packing and loading of the finished shell. Women are employed in the manufacture of cooking stoves, in wire factories, in gun factories and leather works, and also in electrical and chemical industries. In the towns the increase is striking in the number of women employed in trade and in municipal and state work. Women are seen cleaning the streets, and as postmen and mail van drivers. In the railway service they have penetrated to the higher offices and are also employed on the trams.

An inquiry in the autumn of 1915 into the employment of women in 70 tramway systems showed even then the considerable number of 13,954 female employees. Women have proved capable as drivers of electric cars in the busiest streets of capital cities. Girls and women have replaced men in the banks and in offices of private commercial firms and of the Government, and the statistics of professional organizations show that since the war women in an increasing degree have been able to fill higher posts and earn good salaries in commercial life, which hitherto have been reserved for men. Indeed, states the paper, if the replacement of men by women in higher positions is less statistically, it is of much greater importance for general progress. Women are now successfully filling the places of men teachers and doctors who are in the field. Thousands of women teachers are now at work in boys' schools without in any way confirming the prejudice which has hitherto obtained against them in Germany. At the end of the year 1915 in Greater Berlin 30 women teachers were employed at 24 State and municipal boys' secondary schools (gymnasien).

In the higher professions which demand a university training there is scarcely any field in which women are not replacing men. A woman was officially appointed to the new Imperial War Department. Specially conspicuous is women's activity in all departments of social welfare work, the official social worker who was formerly rare, is now becoming a well-known type, and the influx of women into social work has been warmly supported by men.

On the whole the changes in the labor market in favor of women have been most marked in those fields where women had already got a footing before the war, as in the metal industry, or where women had had the same training as men, as for instance, head teachers; but even where there was no precedent and no tradition as in the case of railway officials, or train or tram conductors or drivers, the writer says, we see astonishing adaptability to the needs of the labor market, which, as the war continues proceeds ever more quietly and as a matter of course. The welfare of the country demands women, and they offer themselves from every class in society, and so abundantly that there is still a surplus. No statesman and no leading employer or worker has spoken of the national economic progress in war time without saying that the economic strength of the country was only maintained by the cooperation of women.

WOMEN'S VOTE BILL DEFEATED

CONCORD, N. H.—A bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential electors in New Hampshire was defeated in the House yesterday, after an all-day debate, by a vote of 205 to 153. A similar bill had been killed in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 7.

REAL ESTATE

Anton B. Diehl has just taken title to a block of frame dwellings situated at 350-352 Amory Street, and also a block of stores fronting on Dolans Court, all in West Roxbury. The property is taxed in the name of Andrew H. Hodgdon at \$11,800, of which \$4800 applies on 16,115 square feet of land. All the papers have passed in the sale of a large double frame dwelling house at 3 Dana Street, Roxbury. It is assessed for \$4500, including \$1500 carried on the 4021 square feet of land. Florence Plindle is the grantor and Henrietta C. Lewis the purchaser.

In another transaction in the South End district, Edward M. de Marini conveys a three-story brick house and lot of land on Cornish Street, all taxed for some \$6000, to Israel Pinanski.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Lanesville Ter., 7, Ward 22: A. G. Shadman, H. R. Duffie, brick factory. Rosemont Rd., S. W., 54, ward 20: Charles C. Ryder, J. B. Beckwith, frame dwelling.

Rosemont Rd., S. W., 58, Ward 20: Charles C. Ryder, J. B. Beckwith.

AFFORESTATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At the annual meeting of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, held recently in Edinburgh, Sir Andrew N. Agnew, Bart., who presided, expressed his conviction that the coming year would be a very important one to the cause of forestry. Referring to a speech made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, Sir Andrew reminded his hearers that one point the Prime Minister had insisted upon was that every acre of land should be made productive. Although for the moment he was only referring to agriculture, the policy that he laid down was just as applicable to silviculture. They had reason, Sir Andrew said, to look upon Mr. Lloyd George's appointment as Prime Minister as being of great promise for the future of afforestation. He was the one important statesman who had shown any appreciation of the problem, and who had made any definite attempt to deal with it. When he instituted the Development Grant in 1909 he put afforestation in the forefront of the objects which were to be assisted, and they could be sure that the statesman who did his best to inaugurate a policy of afforestation eight years ago would not be less anxious to promote that policy today. He believed, he continued, that practical proposals were likely to be made soon. He understood that the committee of highly qualified men who were appointed last summer to consider the whole subject would present their report shortly. He had hopes that as a result forestry would receive a great impetus, and that at length it would obtain the recognition which was due to it as a great national industry. Trees would not grow in a day and if Great Britain were to be in a better position with regard to timber at the next great emergency than it was at the outbreak of the present war they must lay the foundation now.

In opening a discussion on problems connected with afforestation, Dr. A. W. Borthwick said the soil and climate of the United Kingdom were capable of growing a greater variety of timber than practically any other European country, and that timber was equal in grain and fiber and in all the desirable technical qualities to the very best timber that could be imported from the continent. With regard to the supplies of pitwood from the home woodlands, Dr. Borthwick said that these should not be taken as a criterion of what the soil and climate and foresters of the British Isles could produce. Owing to the unprecedented and unanticipated demand, timber had to be cut and rushed to the mines before it had a chance of seasoning or being peeled, and woods and plantations, which formerly were practically unsalable, were being cut and converted into pitwood. If foresters knew that there would be a continued demand and a good market for home-grown pitwood, it was perfectly certain that they would be able to produce pitwood of a standard and quality equal to the very best that was imported.

WOMEN AS CLERKS OF COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The German Federal Council recently authorized the appointment of women temporarily to be clerks of the court, and accordingly the Prussian Minister of Justice has issued regulations for their employment in that capacity with a view to setting free more of the officials under his jurisdiction for military service. He stipulates that women thus employed shall have worked under a judicial official for at least two months, and that they shall be over 18 years of age. During the period of their appointment they will have an official standing, and before assuming office will be required to take an oath as to the faithful discharge of their duties. As a rule they are to be used only for the purpose of drawing up protocols, and as interpreters. The same regulations are to apply to men temporarily employed in the courts of law.

OLD SOUTH CHAPTER

A business meeting at 1:30 P. M. to be followed by a literary hour at 2:30 o'clock is the program for the next monthly meeting of the Old South Chapter, D. A. R. to be held Monday in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple. Mrs. Grace Proctor will give readings and music will be furnished by Mrs. Etta Atwood and Miss Marie Sladen. Mrs. Charles H. Stevens will preside.

GREATER BOSTON MOTHERS LEAGUES CONTINUE BOYCOTT

**Pickets Are Established in Effort
to Extend Campaign Against
the High Prices on Foods**

Members of the Greater Boston Mothers Leagues are continuing their boycott on potatoes, onions, beans, and chickens today, and many of the members are on picket duty in an effort to extend the boycott and to encourage consumers to adopt a "restricted buying schedule" on all foods which are being offered for sale at abnormally high prices. Tomorrow night another branch is expected to be added to the league at an organization meeting in Revere.

At a mass meeting in the East Boston High School last night resolutions were passed calling upon the United States district attorney in Boston to have the grand jury, which is now sitting, investigate the milk and ice industries in Boston. Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, president of the Boston Housekeepers' League, urged the persons in attendance to reduce their purchases, so as to exclude all but the necessary amounts of those products which have not yet been placed on the boycott list. Earlier in the day Mrs. Hebbard organized a Housekeepers' League in Roslindale with 200 charter members.

In the South End and in Malden yesterday the mothers leagues maintained regular pickets, but in the West End the picketing was not so well maintained. Several street corner meetings were held, however, to protest the high prices in the West End during the day on Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, throughout the city.

Delegations of women went to the markets where the chickens are dressed and prepared to persuade the dressers to cease preparing the chickens for the market, but their efforts in this direction were not very fruitful nor did they gain much encouragement from rabbis whom they asked to use their influence to curtail the preparation of chickens as a protest against high prices.

Protest meetings were held last night in the North End, Harrison Avenue, Roxbury, and at Phillips and Grove streets. Plans for the street parade and mass meeting in Faneuil Hall on Saturday afternoon are being completed.

Small dealers are reported as refusing to buy the boycotted articles in quantity on the ground that large purchases would not be warranted until the demand is better than at present. Potatoes may be purchased at 80 cents a peck in the West End shops, a drop of 20 to 30 cents a peck over prices of last week, and jobbers report considerable hesitation on the part of small dealers in purchasing chickens.

BOYCOTT BY CONSUMERS BROKE PRICES

(Continued from page one)

by small sections of the city, or even by a few families, but the beneficial results thus attained would not be wide enough to be felt by the general public.

Potato Price Drops

Tubers Down to Five Cents a Pound in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Further reduction in the price of potatoes and other commodities were reported as a result of efforts of the various organizations at work here to lower the cost of living.

Four carloads of Columbia River smelts were received by representatives of George W. Perkins, chairman of the Mayor's food supply committee, and distributed to stores in the poorer sections of the city. It was announced that a shipment of Spanish onions was on the way here and probably would arrive March 10.

Potatoes which sold for 12 cents a pound 10 days ago were offered at 5 cents a pound. To prevent possible short measure, the Bureau of Weights and Measures notified dealers that hereafter all potatoes and onions should be weighed. Dry and liquid measures, it was said, were deceptive and could be "manipulated by the skillful hands of the dealer."

The Merchants Association appointed a committee to ascertain what measures could be taken "to insure a supply of food adequate to the needs of New York and its economical distribution among consumers."

Coal Indictment Plea

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Wolfe, treasurer and manager of the Superior Pocahontas Coal Company and the Winding Gulf Colliery Company, entered a tentative plea of not guilty in the Federal District Court here to an indictment charging him, as an officer of the companies mentioned, with violating the Sherman law by arbitrarily raising the price of coal mined in Virginia and West Virginia.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"The Love Mill," 8. Colonial—"Boys Will Be Boys," 8. Copley—"The Silver Box," 2:10. Hollis—"Julia Arthur in 'Serenade,'" 8:10. Keiths—"Vaudeville," 7:45. Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10. Shubert—"Flora Bella," 8:10. Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8. Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10. Mattinees—"Daily at Keith's," 1:45. Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

A delegation of women called upon an official of the United States Government for long time and after the interview they were reported as saying that they were not seeking advice to eat rice instead of potatoes but what they wanted was potatoes at a reasonable price. Efforts to secure potatoes or any other food at reasonable prices should be encouraged, but one of the most effective methods of securing that reasonable price is for consumers to refuse to pay unreasonable prices. If there is a real shortage, such refusal will tend to lower prices by diminishing the demand and if the shortage is artificial it will not fail to lower prices.

Existing high prices give consumers an admirable opportunity to utilize a well-established business practice that when the cost of doing business in the old way becomes too expensive a new and more economical way must be found. In the household, however, the force of habit seems to be more deeply imbedded in framing the family menu, but a better time for revising the menu could scarcely be found than in these days of high prices.

Smelts from the Pacific Coast have been sold in New York by the Mayor's Food Supply Committee for 6 cents a pound. Atlantic smelts have been selling in New York for 18 cents a pound, "on account of the shortage." It is rather surprising to learn that private dealers overlooked such an opportunity for shipping smelts across the country at a price that would have given a substantial profit to the shipper. It might appear as though the dealers were trying to see how much the "traffic would bear" rather than in seeking to relieve the shortage which was reported to be the cause of the high prices.

Produce dealers are "long on causes for high prices, but very short on proposals for remedying the situation," remarks a youthful observer of current events. Continuing he declares that prices are so far outdistancing wage increases that working people are meeting many difficulties in manipulating the family budget. The youthful observer further surmises that wives and mothers are becoming aroused to the price situation and this leads him to conclude that when women—and they don't all have the ballot—are aroused there is liable to be more far-reaching action than if politicians were doing all the talking and little of the thinking.

"Do you throw away the tops of celery?" asked a French lady of her American hostess. On receiving an affirmative answer the French lady continued: "We save the tops for soup, and I don't understand why you throw away such good things. If you do that with everything, I don't see how you are able to live on your income."

Dealers frequently ask why consumers think they are responsible for high prices. The consumers point to the dealer's assertion that a shortage of supply is responsible for the high prices. Consumers further realize that reports of an abundance of food products in the United States are being substantiated every day and are beginning to think that perhaps the Government will have more to say some day regarding prices than it now has. They also think that if foodstuffs were allowed to reach the market freely rather than remain in cold storage plants for still higher prices there would be plenty for all and at reasonable prices, too.

MASONS HEAR AN ANTILQUOR TALK

Following an exemplification of the third degree at Joseph Webb Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in Masonic Temple last night, the Rev. Warren P. Landers, associate chaplain and secretary of the Massachusetts Hotel Abstinence Society, delivered a short lecture taking as his theme the passing of alcoholic liquors. He declared that Great Britain and France had just ordered that the use of grains for manufacture of various kinds of alcoholic drinks be abandoned to the end that the grains might be available for food purposes.

Mr. Landers alluded to the fact that prohibition had taken long steps in advance in the United States when Congress recently passed the "Bone Dry Law" in the District of Columbia and in addition the law prohibiting the sending of liquor advertisements in "dry" states through the mails. He declared he hoped and believed that the day would soon come when "Washington, D. C. may stand for Washington, Dry Cleaned."

That many of the larger corporations and businesses of the country were discountenancing the use of liquors in any form he asserted. He said that employees were directed not to drink at all when on duty and that they were urged to abstain entirely.

Mr. Landers urged all men who heard him who were employers to see to it that their employees were influenced aright as regards alcoholic beverages. He said the day had gone by when they were in the least tolerable.

NEW INDIANA CITY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
HAMMOND, Ind.—Steps have been taken toward uniting Hammond, Whiting, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor as one municipality. These cities, and Gary, are closely connected and have much in common. Should the union of the first four places named be accomplished, a new city of 100,000 or more inhabitants would be the result. This would take rank next to Indianapolis among the large cities of Indiana.

INSURANCE BILL FOR WORKMEN HAS OPPOSITION

Many employers and persons having connections with insurance companies appeared in opposition to the proposed bill which would place all the workmen's compensation insurance business in Massachusetts with a single State-controlled insurance company as recommended by a special recess commission, at a hearing before the legislative Joint Committee on Judiciary at the State House yesterday.

Senator Cavanagh of Everett and Representative Kennard of Somerville, members of the committee and recess commission, both stated that the recess commission was appointed in response to demands of manufacturers for relief from the rates charged by existing insurance companies. They said they were unable to understand the present opposition to the proposed amendment by the manufacturers.

In reply many speakers said that they did not favor a single State-controlled company as it would be a monopoly which might give less satisfactory service than that now received from the competitive companies. They further stated that it was not certain that lower rates would be secured from a single State-controlled company and that the possibility of political influences interfering with a single company was not to be ignored. E. Mark Sullivan, representing the Massachusetts Laundrymen's Association, said that his association had asked for relief but feared that the proposed measure would open the door for further State encroachments on private business. He thought that a single company would become inefficient and extravagant in time.

The Lynn Chamber of Commerce was represented in opposition by its president, Ralph S. Bauer. To question the organization had not appeared before the recess commission. Mr. Bauer remarked that they did not know such a committee was sitting. He said that he did not like the idea of members preparing a report as members of a recess commission and their passing judgment on the report as members of a legislative committee. Frank Hodges, a Boston insurance man, presented a petition with 500 signatures of employees as opposed to the measure. Other opponents who spoke were F. R. Batchelder of Worcester, R. A. McGan of Worcester, A. S. Pinkerton of Worcester and Frank W. Whitaker, who is president of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

LONGY CLUB REVIVES REED TRIO BY HANDEL

Longy Club—Third concert, Jordan Hall, evening of March 7. The program: Voluntary, five pieces for piano, two flutes, clarinet and horn; Handel, trio in B flat for two oboes and bassoon; Gounod, "Sous le Gailoise," op. 30, for flute, two oboes, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons.

If listeners could always be sure that a piece of Eighteenth Century music, when revived at a concert, is presented exactly as it was written, they would know whether they were giving their appreciation wholly to the composer, or partly to him and partly to some arranger, more or less modern. The day should not be far off when chamber music players undertaking to set forth old pieces, will use precisely the instrumentation called for by the authentic score, with out modifications and enrichments of any kind by editors. The day may be hoped for, too, when orchestras and opera companies, in their revivals of old symphonic and dramatic works, will be compelled to be true to their originals. Ever since Mozart's time, when the romantic movement began to make itself felt in music, and when overemphasis of one sort or another became a supposedly necessary element in the art of tone, as in other arts, arrangers have done about as they pleased with the texts of the old formalists and stylists. Take Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," for example. How a performance of it on the grand scale of today magnifies and distorts the composer's intentions!

To say this is not to say that Messrs. Longy, Lenon and Mosbach brought forward anything but a correct Handelian document on Wednesday evening in their presentation of the trio in B flat for two oboes and bassoon. It is only to hope that they did not. They would be doing a comparatively rare thing, however, if they read their parts from pages absolutely free of the editorial touch. The three double-reed players gave a brilliant interpretation of the number, having enthusiastic regard for points of phrasing and shading, and at the same time searching out all the sentiment, humor and eloquence of the work.

No less delightful were the artists who took part in the Wollett number, one of the most engagingly written pieces for wind instruments and piano in the Longy Club repertoire. Mr. Hain, the horn player, did hard things in the nocturne, but never lost expression in mechanical display. Messrs. Maguare and Brooke showed in the scherzo what a musical team a pair of flutists who have worked together year in and year out in an orchestra can be. Mr. Sand in the romance gave hearers knowledge of the uniformity of tone quality that is possible in the widely separated registers of the clarinet, provided the performer is schooled to the highest technique of the instrument.

PATROLMAN HILL RESIGNS

Patrolman W. G. Hill, stationed for nine years at the Tremont Street crossing at the head of Winter Street, resigned from the police force last night to be court officer in the Municipal Criminal Court. He was appointed by Chief Justice Bolster with the approval of the other justices.

SHIPPING NEWS

About 7,000,000 pounds of sugar arrived here from Porto Rico today on the steamer Pathfinder. Two other steamers with 43,000 bags of sugar are on the way to Boston from Porto Rico and are expected Saturday or Sunday.

One vessel out of the 10 that reached the fish pier today is to be affected by the strike of the fishermen, the schooner Laveria, which brought in 121,000 pounds of fresh fish. The steam trawler Comber with 96,500 pounds, held over from late Wednesday, arrived today. Arrivals: Str. Ripple 77,800; schooners Rita A. Elvior 43,000, Mary P. Goulart 12,200, Elsie G. Silva 9200, Edith Silveira 5700, Elizabeth W. Nunan 7300, Angeline C. Nunan 12,300, Mary de Costa 5600, and Peerless with 3000 flounders. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5@8, steak cod \$9.50@12, market cod \$6@7.75, pollock \$7.25@10, large hake, \$12@13, small hake \$9@9.50, and cusk \$6@9.

Gill netters landed 17,400 pounds of fresh fish at Gloucester today. The schooner Catherine with 7000 pounds of haddock was the only other arrival.

Nearly 2000 tons of beef and pork products are now in Boston awaiting shipment for England. The regular lines from here to England are said to be so loaded with freight which has been booked far ahead of shipping time that it is impossible to ship these products except via Canada. Efforts are being made to charter a steamer to take these products from here to St. John. It is understood that accommodations can be secured for them at St. John on a regular steamer sailing from that point to England.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Steamers Pathfinder, Boyle, Guanica, P. R.; Katahdin, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Brandon, Wilton, Norfolk; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland.

Tugs Confidence, Kemp, Sandwich, towing barge Washington; German town, Camp, Philadelphia, towing barges Robesonia, Marion and Spring; Peerless, Palmer, New York, towing barges Greenwood and Easton.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Steamers Iroquois, Puerto Plata; El Rio, Galveston; Annetta, Antilla; Lackawanna, London; Antonio Lopez, Havana; Porteus, New Orleans; Perfection, Tampico towing barge S. T. Co. No. 8; Ubborge, Huelva; Minnesota, San Francisco.

NAVAL MILITIA CADETS GO ON TOUR OF DUTY

Twenty cadets of the Massachusetts Naval Militia Cadet School began a 10-day tour of duty aboard the United States battleship Kearsarge at the Charlestown Navy Yard today, and will be graduated March 19 or 20 as ensigns. The usual custom of waiting until summer and making weekly trips or taking a tour of duty then, has been abandoned this year, owing to need of additional officers for the Naval Militia, in case mobilization orders are received, according to officers of the school.

The Kearsarge is headquarters of the school, which has the same relation to the Naval Militia as the Annapolis Naval Academy has to the United States Navy. Cadets are drawn from various divisions of the Naval Militia. Officers of the school said today that owing to the present international situation, permission had been secured from the Navy to push the work ahead from three to six months and use the torpedo boat Dupont, Lieut.-Commander Joseph Nowell, for daily practice cruises out into the bay. The idea is to complete education of the cadets at once so that they can assume officers' positions if mobilization orders come, instead of returning to the rank and file. The school was founded in March, 1915, by Lieut.-Commander Howard G. Copeland of the third deck division of the Naval Militia, and has the sanction of the naval authorities at Washington.

Objects of the school are to familiarize members of the Naval Militia with duty of officers at sea and teach navigation, seamanship and naval etiquette. Hence the use of the torpedo boat Dupont. Lieut.-Commander Copeland retains charge of the school, aided by instructors Lieut.-Commander William Ramsay and Lieut. Ernest J. Flannigan, and superintended by Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, U. S. N., inspector-instructor of the Maine Naval Militia.

FIRE APPARATUS CONTRACTS

Contracts were signed today by Mayor Curley for motor fire apparatus amounting to \$54,800. The contracts call for six combination hose and chemical cars, a triple combination engine, a special hose and chemical car, and a 75-foot aerial ladder truck. The six combination hose and chemical cars will cost \$30,570 and the other three pieces of apparatus, \$24,230. The city budget this year provides slightly more than \$120,000 for the purchase of new apparatus for the ultimate complete motorization of all equipment in the Fire Department.

METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION

Boston Trades, National Metal Trades Association, held its annual meeting and dinner at Young's Hotel last evening. Sixty-five members attended and Henry F. Arnold, retiring president, was toastmaster. The new officers are Robert G. Morse, president; Frank Burgess, vice-president; Winslow Blanchard, treasurer; W. W. Poole, secretary.

UNITED STATES AS PART OF FAMILY OF NATIONS ADVISED

**Prof. William H. Taft Speaks on
the League to Enforce Peace
at Salem Meeting**

SALEM, Mass.—Modern transformations in world conditions and communications have brought the United States to a point where it must act as a part of, rather than apart from, the family of nations, according to former President William H. Taft, as expressed in a speech on the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace at the Empire Theater last night. He urged the adoption of the fundamental aims of the league by all nations.

Disclaiming any authority to speak for Washington, with the certainty of some individuals, Mr. Taft, nevertheless, expressed confidence in the belief that George Washington, confronted with existing conditions, would recognize that some modifications in his doctrines were not only desirable but also necessary for the good of the world as well as the United States.

After reviewing the breakdown of natural barriers between nations and citing the possessions and interests of the United States touching those of other nations on many sides Mr. Taft said: "We cannot stay out as Washington could; we are not remote from other countries as the United States was in Washington's time, and we are reaching a period in the world's history where we've got to be in the world, whether we would or not." "I look upon the nations of the world as if they were members of a human family," he continued. "Treat that family as you do the family of men and introduce a Government among them; organize them politically. I agree that it is going to be clumsy, first to show what each nation's share is, and second to get them together, but we will have to do it sometime, and the sooner we begin the easier the job will become in practice."

He referred to the indorsement of the fundamental ideas of the league by President Wilson, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, former Gov. Charles E. Hughes, the Premier and leading men of England, the Premier of France, and the Chancellor of Germany. He quoted Lloyd George as saying that "at the end of this war we must have a league to enforce peace in which the armies of the world shall be the constabulary," and Lord Grey as saying, "It is impossible for me to see ahead to a satisfactory conclusion of this war without such a league to enforce peace."

MR. HOAR RESIGNS FROM UNION

Roger Sherman Hoar of Concord, who was recently appointed by Governor McCall to be one of the commissioners of three who are to compile information for the use of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, has resigned from the Union for a Progressive Constitution. The union is engaged chiefly in developing interest in the initiative and referendum, and Mr. Hoar stated, in resigning, that he believed he ought not to continue membership in any organization which is urging particular action by the convention.

LEXINGTON BUDGET LARGE
LEXINGTON, Mass.—The finance committee reports that the annual budget will be \$260,030.13, a record for the town if the appropriations recommended are sustained in town meeting.

AMUSEMENTS

**HORTICULTURAL HALL
MECHANICS BUILDING**

**AUTO
SHOW
Last 3 Days**

10 A. M.—10:30 P. M.

World's Largest Display
of Motor Cars and Trucks

ADMISSION 50c

**Automobile Salon
COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
LAST 3 DAYS**

11 A. M.—11 P. M.

ADMISSION \$1.00

DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL
SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 18, at 3:30

**JULIA
Famous Singer
of Songs
COENRAAD V. BOS, Pianist
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Now.**

FRIEDA HEMPEL, Mar. 25, at 3.30

Choralcelo Recital

Friday Evening, March 9, at 8:15
587 Boylston St., Copley Sq.
By KENNETH SHAW USHER
and CLARENCE H. WILSON, Baritone.
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN IN DECIDING GAME

Victory for Former Will Give It Clear Claim to Western Conference Basketball Championship Title of 1917

College	W.	L.	P.C.
Minnesota	2	1	66.7
Wisconsin	1	2	33.3
Purdue	2	2	50.0
Indiana	2	2	50.0
Chicago	2	2	50.0
Ohio State	2	2	50.0
Iowa	2	2	50.0
Northwestern	2	2	50.0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Just as a year ago, the Wisconsin basketball team is priming itself in the final days of the season for a smashing attack on the championship, only there is this difference this year, that instead of crowning themselves as the Cardinal did in 1916, this week the Badgers are essaying the role of Warlocks. The fate of the 1917 championship hangs on how they perform Saturday night on their own floor. At the close of the contest their visitors, the Gophers, will either walk off the boards the first basketball victors Minnesota has ever had, or else, in temporary defeat, they will bring the next best thing home with them, a tie for the championship. Montaine Illinois, its work for the year done, is sitting tight, intent on Saturday's game, for a Minnesota victory means that again they are defeated a first place, shoved into a secure, but obscure second.

This final meeting of the big teams of the year, the last of a goodly number of big games, should bring out an elegant contest. There is little use prophesying about it. Minnesota has been playing fairly consistent basketball right along, and at present seems to be going well. Wisconsin has been the erratic actor of the conference, at times playing brilliantly, again it has been disorganized, or else, holding together well enough, it has failed to locate baskets. In the first of such instances it dropped the costly game to Chicago, at home at that, a defeat which threw it entirely out of the running; in the second case, it ran through the Illinois in their last meeting at Illinois, bombarded the basket with shot after shot, but failed to cage enough to win. In several recent games the Badgers have played they have performed like the best in the conference. Some close critics of the sport pronounce them first with Minnesota second. The Gophers took the first game away from them 32 to 25, and the final remaining question as to superiority is very soon to be settled. Wisconsin has at last got its short-pass game working in old-time style. The team is playing the ball very cleverly, five men in the offense. Meyers is 100 per cent better than last season, and Chandler is as good as in 1916. It is a rattling good team, with a great deal of cleverness. Minnesota will beat the Badgers, however, if it is able to break up the short pass, holding it to its tail men. A great deal depends on the ability of Wyman and Captain Douglass on the defensive. Both are good men, heavy and aggressive. Gillen and Stadsvald have been doing fine work for the Gophers at forward. Both teams are experienced, and each a typical first-class Western Conference specimen, playing differing styles. Altogether Saturday night's game brings the season to an end, in effect, in thoroughly fitting shape.

However the Cardinal comes out, it stays right where it now is, in the final standing. Purdue holds on to third place, and it is a fine record that this green sophomore team made. Indiana dropped a game to Wisconsin the first of this week, 29 to 13, and appears destined to repeat in the two teams' meeting March 15 when they bring the basketball season to a close. Despite another impending defeat Indiana will hold to fifth position in the race, above the Maroons, who have a victory over Wisconsin to their credit, because of the short Indiana schedule, which made its few victories count for more. Sixth and seventh positions are already cemented down, Chicago and Ohio having finished their schedules. The Maroons displayed a good and sane game on most occasions, but lacked the basket shooters to make the defense work while. Ohio State had a tough year. It put up a first-class game often only to lose several important contests, against leaders such as Minnesota and Purdue, by one point. So it can be said that Ohio State did better than the records indicate. Iowa's escape from a blank victory column was an unexpected win over the heavy Chicago team, and on Saturday it will battle with Northwestern to see who stays out of last place. The Purple, after its fine season last year when at the very close it was contesting for the honors with Wisconsin, fell into a deep rut in 1917, finding itself unable to fill up the vacancies left by several of last year's stars. Its lone victory is against Iowa, so it has hopes of climbing into eighth position.

To recapitulate, briefly, remaining games this week take place Saturday night, Minnesota at Wisconsin, Northwestern at Iowa; and the final games, next week, are between Northwestern and Minnesota at Minneapolis March 12 and Wisconsin and Indiana, at Bloomington, March 15.

Ralph Woods of Illinois, is still holding onto first place in the individual scoring table and it looks very much as if he would stay there despite the fact that he will not play in any more games while some of the others have two games to play in. Woods has scored 124 points from 36 goals from the floor and 52 from the foul line. Smith of Purdue, has moved up into second place with a total of 89 points, Alwood of Illinois, moving back into third place with 86 points. The full list follows:

Player and college	Points
Ralph Woods, Illinois	124
Smith, Purdue	89
Alwood, Illinois	86
Gillen, Minnesota	85
Underhill, Northwestern	84
Norton, Ohio State	82
Townley, Chicago	78
Chandler, Wisconsin	76
Bent, Chicago	75
Leader, Ohio State	74
Douglass, Minnesota	73
Brown, Ohio State	72
Hamlin, Iowa	71
Kingsley, Minnesota	70
Stadsvald, Minnesota	69
McDonald, Ohio State	68
Remming, Wisconsin	67
McIntosh, Wisconsin	66
Williams, Indiana	65
Gorges, Chicago	64
Marley, Purdue	63
Levin, Wisconsin	62
Olson, Wisconsin	61
Von Lackum, Iowa	60
Clark, Purdue	59
Davies, Ohio State	58
Williamson, Purdue	57
Ray Woods, Illinois	56
Benett, Northwestern	55
Ellison, Northwestern	54
Buchmann, Indiana	53
Schuyler, Indiana	52
Clark, Chicago	51
Church, Purdue	50
Carlson, Wisconsin	49
Parker, Chicago	48
Marquardt, Northwestern	47
Smith, Indiana	46
Wyman, Minnesota	45
Meyers, Wisconsin	44
Berrien, Iowa	43
Holmes, Northwestern	42
Hubbell, Northwestern	41
Byrum, Indiana	40
Jenkins, Iowa	39
Polinsky, Illinois	38
Schneider, Illinois	37
Illias, Illinois	36
Rondy, Chicago	35
Geisler, Northwestern	34
Rothermel, Chicago	33
Hake, Purdue	32
Dutton, Iowa	31
Duncan, Iowa	30
Olson, Iowa	29
Carroll, Wisconsin	28
Mullett, Indiana	27
Beyer, Iowa	26
Schiff, Illinois	25
Bowser, Indiana	24
Bauer, Wisconsin	23
Walters, Northwestern	22
Simpson, Wisconsin	21
Clark, Ohio State	20
Zella, Indiana	19
Mossman, Purdue	18

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GREAT ENTRY FOR MEADOWBROOK'S INDOOR EVENTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Over 900 entries, representing colleges and athletic clubs in many sections of the country, have been received for the annual indoor carnival of the Meadowbrook Club, to be held here next Saturday night. In the 50-yard handicap dash, 110 men are entered, which probably means that 22 heats and a number of semifinals will have to be run off. Sixty-nine runners are entered in the quarter-mile run, and 56 in the 100-yard handicap. One of the features of the meet is expected to be the intercity relay race for the McGowin trophy between the teams representing Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Boston has twice won the race and a victory Saturday would give the New England team permanent possession of the trophy. Some of the best known athletes in the country will represent the three cities. They are Rose, Mahoney, Caldwell and Halpin, for Boston; last year's winning team; Riley, Moore, Higgins and Derrnell, for New York; and Lennon, Eby, Smith and Meredith for Philadelphia.

HARVARD CREWS HAVE LONG DRILL

Rowing at Harvard started in earnest Wednesday when both the varsity and freshmen crews were given a hard drill by Coach William Haines. The oarsmen hope to get out on the water very soon. The order of the boats was:

Crew A—Stroke, J. C. White; 7, D. L. Moody; 6, P. B. Whitman; 5, A. Coolidge; 4, J. M. Franklin; 3, H. B. Cabot (captain); 2, R. R. Brown; bow, A. Potter.

Crew B—Stroke, E. S. Emmett; 7, N. Brazier; 6, A. W. Pope; 5, F. Parkman; 4, Moseley Taylor; 3, T. H. Fisher; 2, R. F. Young; bow, N. F. Darling.

Freshmen crew: Stroke, J. A. Burden; 6, G. Livingstone; 5, F. K. Bullard; 4, H. L. Whitney; 3, D. L. Withington; 2, G. R. Brown; bow, R. H. Bowen.

CLUB PURCHASE PLAN INDORSED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—J. K. Tener, president of the National League, has indorsed the plan for the purchase of the St. Louis Nationals by a company formed by the public sale of stock in amounts ranging from \$25 to \$1000.

Mr. Tener conferred with J. C. Jones, promoter of the new company, Wednesday night, and he will meet the organization committee and the new officers chosen.

DATES GIVEN FOR CONNECTICUT GOLF

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The nineteenth annual championship tourney of the Connecticut Golf Association will be decided over the links of the New Haven Country Club, June 27 to 30. This same week has been set aside for such fixtures as the National open championship at the Brae-Burn C. C., West Newton, Mass.; the Metropolitan Junior at Siwanoy, and the Apawamis invitation.

WEST IS LEADING EAST IN LAWN TENNIS SERIES

Two Singles and One Doubles Match Scheduled for Today on Courts at Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Two singles matches and one in men's doubles are scheduled for today in the annual East vs. West lawn tennis tournament which started here Wednesday. One of the singles matches will be between men and the other between women. The West won the first match in men's doubles yesterday when M. E. McLoughlin and W. E. Davis, representing the West, defeated T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice of the eastern contingent, three straight sets, 12-10, 6-4, 6-3.

A long, hard battle was required to decide the first set and the play of the teams was about even but the westerners developed better team work in the second and third sets and won without difficulty. McLoughlin's playing was the feature of the match. He used his terrific overhead smashes to advantage in a number of instances, while his partner, Davis, used his backhand stroke effectively. Pell's playing was the better for the easterners, and his service was especially effective. Both teams played a driving game and the players seldom resorted to lobbing. The special mixed doubles match was won easily by Miss Molla Bjurstedt and G. M. Church of the East, who defeated Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Bundy of the West in two straight sets. Church played a fast game and appeared to be in excellent condition, while Bundy was slow. W. M. Johnson and J. R. Strachan, both of San Francisco, closed the play with an exhibition singles match, which the former won in two straight sets.

EAST VS. WEST
Men's Doubles
M. E. McLoughlin and W. E. Davis, West, defeated T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice, East, 12-10, 6-4, 6-3.
Special Mixed Doubles
Miss Molla Bjurstedt and G. M. Church, East, defeated Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Bundy, West, 6-2, 6-2.

F. C. INMAN WINS HARD MATCH IN FLORIDA TENNIS

New Yorker Defeats F. T. Freelinghuysen in Close Play—Victor Advances to Semi-Final

PALM BEACH, Fla.—In a hard three-set match Wednesday, F. C. Inman, New York, defeated F. T. Freelinghuysen, Tuxedo, 4-6, 6-4, 9-7. In the second round of the Florida lawn tennis championship tournament, he will meet Craig Biddle of Philadelphia today in the semifinals.

In the other division A. S. Dabney of Boston won in straight sets from R. W. Seabury, New York, by 6-4, 7-5. He took all the skill of the former Boston star to bring him in a winner. Dabney will play G. C. Shafer, New York, in the other division of the semifinals. The Inman-Freelinghuysen match was close all the way through. Inman, the victor, had two more games to his credit than Freelinghuysen and but two more points. G. C. Shafer, New York, and G. S. Bryan, Bridgeport, eliminated A. S. Dabney, Boston, and F. Roche, Tuxedo, in a hard three-set doubles match. The results follow:

Second Round (Men's Singles)—A. S. Dabney, Boston, defeated R. W. Seabury, New York, 6-4, 7-5. F. C. Inman, New York, defeated F. T. Freelinghuysen, Tuxedo, 4-6, 6-4, 9-7.
Men's Doubles—G. C. Shafer, New York, and G. S. Bryan, Bridgeport, defeated A. S. Dabney, Boston, and F. Roche, Tuxedo, 7-5, 6-7, 6-1. J. S. Phipps, New York, and E. F. Torrey, Clinton, defeated C. H. Pope and Charles Warren, New York, 6-2, 6-4, 9-7.
New York, and D. B. Browning, Broomfield, defeated Douglas Paige, Tuxedo, and G. Gruner, New York, 6-1, 8-6. Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and F. C. Inman, New York, defeated J. Hambour and C. Phipps, New York, by default.
Consolation Singles (Preliminary Round)—B. Keucher, New York, defeated D. Howes, Boston, by default; J. S. Phipps, New York, defeated F. F. Sulzberger, Chicago, 6-3, 6-3.

First Round—J. Hambour, New York, defeated Charles Warren, New York, 6-2, 6-4, 9-7.
8-6; G. S. Bryan, Bridgeport, defeated B. Keucher, New York, 6-0, 6-4.

THREE-DAY TRIP BEING PLANNED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—If Lee Fohl will consent, the Cleveland Americans and the New Orleans team will go on a trip of three days late this month, playing at Laurel, Jackson and Hattiesburg, Miss.

These towns were visited by the Detroit Americans and New Orleans two years ago on a profitable trip. As a result, President Heinemann and Manager Dobbs of the New Orleans club, would like to repeat, with Cleveland, and Tris Speaker as the drawing card. Speaker never has shown in any of these towns. If the trip is arranged it will be for three days early in the week, to get the teams back in New Orleans for Saturday.

RED SOX HOLD PRACTICE

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—In spite of the fact that conditions here were anything but favorable for baseball Wednesday, the Boston Americans were given a practice session at their training quarters. Manager J. J. Barry is very much pleased with the showing of the men, and says that they seem for the most part to be in excellent condition. Following their workout the players went on a long mountain hike.

PRINCETON HAS SEVEN MATCHES FOR GOLF TEAM

Capt. W. A. Lowrie and S. D. Herron Are Expected to Be the Mainstays of the Orange and Black

PRINCETON, N. J.—A busy season is ahead of the Princeton varsity golf players this spring as a schedule of seven matches has been arranged according to announcement recently made by Capt. W. A. Lowrie '17. Five of these matches will be played away from Princeton and the other two will take place on the Princeton links. The first match will be with the University of Pennsylvania May 1 on the links of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.

Two trips will be made this spring. May 4 the team will go to Greenwich, Conn., to meet Dartmouth College, and on the following day will play Harvard University at the same place, making the first time that the two teams have met in the spring. The second trip will occur May 18, when the Princeton men are scheduled to oppose the Siwanoy Country Club on the latter's links. May 19 a match will be held with Yale University at the Apawamis Country Club, Rye, N. Y.

The Princeton team has met with a big loss through the graduation of H. L. Grinnell. The most reliable member who will play on the team this spring are Captain Lowrie and S. D. Herron '18, while P. J. Herron '18 and Percy Parker Jr. '18, in addition to two sophomores, H. W. Maxwell and Lawrence McCormick, should prove likely candidates.

The annual tournament for the championship of the university will be held as usual some time in May, and there is a possibility that a series of interclass matches will also take place. The manager of the Yale freshman team has written to make arrangements for a match with 1920, and it is hoped that a larger schedule may be arranged. T. J. E. Pulling, who was winner of the second eight in the first division last fall, should be a strong contender for a place on the team. Following is the schedule for the university team in full:

May 1—University of Pennsylvania, at Merion Cricket Club; 4—Dartmouth College, at Greenwich, Conn.; 5—Harvard University, at Greenwich, Conn.; 10—Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.; 15—University of Pennsylvania, at Princeton; 18—Siwanoy Country Club; 19—Yale University, at Rye, N. Y.

O'MEARA RELEASED TO THE OAKLAND CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club today announced the release of Ollie O'Mara, infielder, to the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast league, under an optional agreement. O'Mara also has been obtained on Third Baseman Mowrey, but no application has been made for him. Neither of the men has signed a 1917 contract.

BRAVES IN GAME TODAY

MIAMI, Fla.—The Boston Nationals will play their first nine-inning game on the field at the club's training quarters here this afternoon, the squad being divided into two teams, the Braves and the Seminoles. A short workout was given the players by Manager G. T. Stallings Wednesday afternoon, but unfavorable conditions prevented the men from getting in much practice. Catcher Gowdy reported for practice and is in fine shape. Catcher Blackburn also reported, but did not work out.

LONG DAY FOR CHICAGO TEAM

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—From early morning, when Manager Clarence Rowland took command of them, until evening, when Sergeant Smiley, U. S. A., dismissed them, after a talk about inside soldiering, the Chicago Americans were kept busy Wednesday, but not all together. Weaver was at third base in all the infield drills, and Hartford and Reisberg are being watched with interest as possible shortstops. Both are right-handed hitters.

GEORGE KELLY SHOWS WELL

MARLIN, Tex.—Wednesday's contest marked the first appearance in the box of George Kelly who, in Manager J. M. McGraw's opinion, can be developed into a good pitcher. Kelly's showing was most impressive, and the New York National manager may see his hopes realized. The Californian allowed only two hits.

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS IN GAME
PALESTINE, Tex.—The "Soakers" defeated the "Swatters" in the first real baseball at the St. Louis Americans' training camp Wednesday, 16 to 8. Rogers, a South Atlantic recruit, was given a trial. Paulette, another recruit, cleaned the bases with a home run.

ALBERT BETZEL TO SIGN

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Manager Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Nationals announced Wednesday night that he expects to sign Albert Betzel today. Roger Hornsby, the other important holdout, refuses to consider Huggins' offer. The players had two hard workouts Wednesday.

BROOKLYN CLUB ARRIVES

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Sixteen ball players and Manager F. Robinson reached here today from Brooklyn.

MINNESOTA FORMS NEW ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Four organizations of the State, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the St. Paul Y. M. C. A., the University of Minnesota and Shattuck School of Faribault, have joined in forming the Minnesota Swimming Association, and application will be made for admission of the association in the Amateur Athletic Union. Dual meets have been held at various times between teams representing all these institutions, and the association is formed to promote competitive swimming in other organizations of the State.

THREE MATCHES ARE PLAYED IN TITLE BILLIARDS

E. F. Reynolds, Gustave Gardner and J. M. Munoz Win in Championship Play

Player	W.	L.	P.C.
J. H. Shoemaker	2	1	66.7
W. A. Tibb	2	0	100.0
E. F. Gray	1	1	50.0
H. S. Osborne	1	1	50.0
J. M. Munoz	1	1	50.0
E. F. Reynolds	1	1	50.0
Gustave Gardner	1	2	33.3
J. J. Maloney	0	2	0.0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three matches were played in the United States national pocket billiard championship tournament in this city Wednesday and E. F. Reynolds, Gustave Gardner, and J. M. Munoz were the winners. Reynolds was in good form and defeated H. S. Osborne in one of the afternoon games by a score of 125 to 83, and Munoz won from E. F. Gray in the other afternoon game by a score of 125 to 93.

In the evening game Gardner beat J. J. Maloney in a slow game by a score of 125 to 78, leaving Maloney the only player in the tournament who has not won a game. Maloney was erratic, and Gardner played a slow, deliberate game, waiting in every frame for his opponent to spread the balls. Maloney after losing the lead, when Gardner made a run of 13 in the third frame, regained the lead again in the seventh frame with a run of 12. In the eighth frame Maloney executed three difficult combination shots, but his position play was poor and he lost the advantage he had gained. In the thirteenth and fourteenth frames Gardner made a run of 20, his best during the tournament.

Reynolds, who has three times been runner-up for the title, showed a great improvement yesterday, and got a fine start, collecting one cluster of 20 balls. Munoz also showed improvement in his game when he defeated Gray. The matches by innings:

E. F. Reynolds—11 11 11 14 0 6 11 7 15 13 5 3 13 4, total 130. Scratches; 5; high runs, 20, 18, 15.
H. S. Osborne—0 3 3 0 14 3 7 9 1 9 6 1 1 9 0, total 84. Scratches; 1; high runs, 14, 9, 5.
J. M. Munoz—3 2 11 11 6 7 8 13 12 19 14 13 5 6 9, total 131. Scratches; 6; high runs, 23, 14, 10.
E. F. Gray—11 12 3 3 4 7 6 13 12 13 5 0 1 9 8 0, total 88. Scratches; 5; high runs, 13, 12, 11.

Gustave Gardner—13 0 14 5 5 6 2 6 13 10 8 9 14 12, total 128. Scratches; 3; high runs, 20, 14, 13.
J. J. Maloney—14 0 9 9 8 12 8 1 1 4 6 5 0 6, total 84. Scratches; 6; high runs, 13, 12, 9.

DATES GIVEN FOR WALTHAM TEAM

WALTHAM, Mass.—Faculty Manager G. L. Ward has announced the 1917 baseball schedule for the Waltham High School team. The schedule calls for 15 games, three of them away. The season will open with Concord High School at Waltham. The schedule follows:

April 14—Concord at Waltham; 19—Cambridge High and Latin at Waltham; 21—South Boston at Waltham; 27—Brookline at Brookline.
May 12—M. L. T. 19 at Waltham; 16—Lowell at Lowell; 19—Newton at Newton; 23—Commerce at Waltham; 28—English Hill at Waltham.
June 2—Melrose at Waltham; 6—Natick at Waltham; 9—Helsea at Waltham; 13—Watertown at Waltham; 16—Dorchester at Waltham; 18—Somerville at Waltham.

GREGG TELEGRAPHS THAT HE HAS SIGNED

Secretary John Lane of the Boston American League Baseball Club announced this morning that he had received a telegram from Pitcher Vean Gregg at his home in Millet, Alberta, stating that he had signed his contract for 1917 and sent it by mail. W. L. Gardner, third baseman, visited the club office in the Dexter Building this morning and said he was ready to start for Hot Springs with the second squad Saturday. The signed contract of Richard Hoblitzel, first baseman, was received Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA PITCHERS WORK

FT. PIERCE, Fla.—Manager Connie Mack spent most of the time Wednesday correcting the form of the pitchers and teaching them to find their stride, on grounds near the hotel. Poor conditions prevented practice on the regular field. The squad is in good condition.

GEORGE STOVALL'S TEAM WINS

PASADENA, Cal.—George Stovall and his baseball team broke the long winning streak of the Chicago Nationals Wednesday by getting the winning end of a fast game. The score was 14 to 9.

B. A. A. WINS FROM CANADIAN TEAM IN FAST CONTEST

Garnets of Montreal No Match for Local Hockey Seven—Final Score Is 6 Goals to 2

Canadian hockey by the Garnets of Montreal Wednesday night at the Boston Arena was anything but satisfactory when compared with the style used by the Boston Athletic Association seven. The latter won, 6 to 2. B. A. A.'s line attack and checking stopped the individual efforts of the Canadians. The B. A. A. team's speed was too much for its opponent, and at the end of the first half the score was 4 to 1. In the second period the B. A. A. scored twice more and the Garnets once.

The game was delayed because the Canadians did not arrive on time. They were no match for the local seven and in only stick handling and zig-zagging did they show up well. Gadbois at goal had a busy time. Bechard was the best of the visitors, while Leon Tuck, the outer defense man, starred for the locals. Capt. Fred Huntington of the B. A. A. gave several of his substitutes a chance to play in the second half. The score:

B. A. A. GAINERS
Sands, E. W. (forward), F. W. Anderson (goal), C. Howard (defense), F. Bechard (defense), F. W. Tuck (defense), E. F. Reynolds (defense), J. M. Munoz (defense), J. J. Maloney (defense), E. F. Gray (defense), H. S. Osborne (defense), J. H. Shoemaker (defense), W. A. Tibb (defense), P. J. Herron (defense), Percy Parker Jr. (defense), H. W. Maxwell (defense), Lawrence McCormick (defense).

BOSTON SHOW HAS THREE MORE DAYS OF EXHIBITION

Greater Flexibility and More Attractive Body Design Are Big Features of the 1917 Models

The Boston Automobile Show started in this morning on its last three days of exhibition in Mechanics Building and Horticultural Hall, and the Salon did the same at the Copley Plaza. As the attendance at the show Monday and Tuesday was not so large as would undoubtedly have been the case had conditions been more favorable, it is expected that today, tomorrow and Saturday will find the buildings taxed to their utmost capacity. The exhibits this year are certainly attracting a lot of attention. The attendants report that they are kept on the jump all the time, and they predict that this is simply a forerunner of large sales during the coming spring and summer.

The visitors are well pleased with the models which are being displayed this year is very evident. A car for almost any price and one that will give more for the money than has ever before been the case is proving just what the automobile industry has been able to accomplish during the past few years, and the manufacturer is reaping his reward.

Greater flexibility is a big feature of the latest models. This has been achieved in various ways, and the average car of 1917 is a big advance over its predecessors along this line. The body lines are also much more pleasing, and this is especially true in the higher-priced models.

PLAYER BAKER IS REINSTATED

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission has reinstated Player Howard Baker to good standing and recognized the right of the New York National league club to his services. Baker was carried by New York on its reservation list in 1916 as a voluntarily retired player.

He, however, signed with Bridgeport of the Eastern league, being under the impression that his transfer to that club was regular. The commission ruled otherwise, and announced that a severe penalty would have been put on the Bridgeport club if it were not a fact that the present owners had nothing to do with the alleged transfer.

CINCINNATI SQUADS PLAY

SHREVEPORT, La.—The two Cincinnati National squads played eight innings Wednesday afternoon. Thomas Clark's team again defeating Ivy Wingo's by a score of 5 to 3. Fred Toney pitched the full game for the victors and showed good form. Eller, recruit right-hander, pitched for the losers and also did well. Faulkner, the Boston recruit, got a single and triple off Toney.

CANADIAN CHARITY PARTY

The annual Canadian charity party will be held this evening at the Hotel Somerset, when artists from New York and Boston will give exhibitions and pupils of the Helene L. Sweney School of Dancing

QUESTION OF A FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE IN 1871

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Among the papers of M. Thiers recently published are several documents relating to the question of an alliance of France with Russia, discussed by French and Russian statesmen in 1871. One of these is the account of a conversation between the French diplomatic agent M. Eugene d'Arrouville with Count Ignatieff, one of the leaders of the "Young Russian" party favorable to such an alliance. In the summer of 1871 Count Ignatieff was ambassador in Constantinople. His statements show that the Revue de Paris which publishes the document, how clearly Russian politicians foresaw the eventual results to Europe of the events of 1870.

Count Ignatieff spoke as follows: "M. Thiers, affirm to him in my name that no treaty exists between Russia and Prussia. Bismarck has done everything to bring about the drawing up of such a treaty; the Emperor Alexander has steadily refused, alleging that Russia would not be affected by a conflict the end of which it was impossible to foresee and that he intended to preserve Russia's freedom of action."

The great mass of the Russian Nation is for France, but people who think my friends, and myself, we reason thus: Owing to the momentary collapse of France, there are only two great military powers in Europe: Russia and Germany; one too many. Germany will want to be the only one in order that she may settle her affairs in Europe and in the rest of the world. Bismarck is a practical man who believes in money first and foremost. He wishes Germany to be rich so that she may be all-powerful. As trade is the principal source of riches for nations, as for individuals, he entertains the dream of a Germany holding the monopoly of eastern trade as much in Europe as in Asia. In Turkey in Europe he hopes to attain this end by making use of Austria as a tool. Governed by this fixed idea Bismarck would be capable of helping Francis Joseph to get possession of Constantinople, only to oust him out of it at a later date.

We do not wish this to be, continued Count Ignatieff. Tell M. Thiers that Russia does not dream of any conquest, of any aggrandizement on the right bank of the Danube. She considers that any development in that direction would be a source of weakness. But if Russia, contrary to the current prejudice, refuses to take possession of some derelict portion of the Ottoman Empire, she most decidedly does not wish that Austria, Greece or Germany should settle themselves in Turkey in Europe and should substitute themselves for the power reigning there at the present time. If force of circumstance should oblige the Turks to emigrate to the other side of the Bosphorus, it is the wish of Russia that the peoples of European Turkey should be given their independence. . . . Russia would like to see all these nations, too weak numerically to form separate states, and too different in manners and customs to merge in each other and form one whole, become a part confederation with Constantinople, established as an open city, as the capital where the headquarters of the general government would be established. This is the policy of Russia in Turkey in Europe. . . . We have in Russia no illusions with regard to Germany. We know that things remaining as they are we shall one day be attacked, for we form an obstacle to the realization of Bismarck's dream in the East. . . . If this rapprochement (between Russia and France) does not take place, this is what will happen: The Ottoman Empire will be broken into two pieces; Turkey in Europe will become the prey of Austria united to Germany; Turkey in Asia and in Africa will fall to the share of England.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the famous Norwegian Antarctic explorer, arrived in England recently from America, but left almost immediately for his home in Norway. Captain Amundsen has in prospect a four years' tour in the Arctic regions, mainly for the purpose of carrying out research work, though a dash will also be made for the North Pole. In all probability the expedition will start next summer, and the ship in which the voyage is to be made will be provisioned for six years. Captain Amundsen's plans include a meeting with Robert A. Bartlett, who intends to travel to the North Pole by way of the Behring Straits. The base will be established as far north as possible, and a new and most interesting experiment will be tried in the use of aeroplanes for the first time on such an expedition. Captain Amundsen, who has some personal experience in aviation, believes, however, that the rarefied atmosphere may make it impossible to fly the last lap of the journey to the North Pole.

WOMEN'S PEACE PARTY

Prof. Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University will speak on "The Law of the Seas" in Huntington Hall this evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party. Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the University of Missouri will address the members on the subject of "Future Security Against Submarines," at 421 Boylston Street on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GERMAN PAPER SUSPENDS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Belleville Post and Zeitung, a German language daily established in 1859, will suspend publication next Sunday. The younger generation of German descent, it is said, is Americanized and cannot be induced to support a German paper.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Arthur D. Dean, who joins the faculty of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, where he will have special charge of supervisory work in training administrators in vocational education, is a graduate of the Rindge Manual Training School, Cambridge, Mass., and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As a teacher he has left a fine record behind him in Portland, Me., and in Malden and Springfield, Mass. For two years, 1906-08, he was special supervisor of evening schools for the Young Men's Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Since 1908 Mr. Dean has specialized in industrial education.

Mr. Albert Hillingworth, M. P., who was appointed Postmaster-General in Mr. Lloyd George's Government, was elected member of Parliament for the Heywood Division of Lancashire in November, 1915, and has thus gained the position of head of a great Government department after a parliamentary career of only 13 months. Mr. Hillingworth comes of a Yorkshire family which has played a prominent part in Liberal politics. His brother, Mr. Percy Hillingworth, was well-known as chief Liberal whip in Mr. Asquith's Administration. The new Postmaster-General is a partner in the woolen firm of D. Hillingworth & Sons of Bradford, a director of Isaac Holden & Co., and deputy chairman of the Bradford District Bank.

Frank H. Kellogg, junior United States Senator from Minnesota, who has just been sworn in, and has frankly told some of his constituents, and through them the State, that he is back of the President in a demand for a policy of defense of American and neutral rights on the high seas, at one time held the center of the national stage. Called in, as an astute counselor of corporations of the Northwest, to advise with the Department of Justice and to take charge of certain prosecutions against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman Act, Mr. Kellogg for a time was a conspicuous figure. Completing his task as counsel for the people, he returned to St. Paul, a city where his roots went down deep, socially and professionally considered. Since his return to private life he has been a rather free-spoken commentator on the events of political events, and incidentally he has won an unchallenged place at the State bar. He also is prominent in the American Bar Association, of which he has been president. He is not without political sagacity and skill, and for eight years he was his State's representative on the Republican National Committee.

Hunter Liggett, U. S. A., just promoted from a brigadier to a major-general, takes the place formerly filled by Frederick Funston. He is a native of Reading, Pa. He was graduated from West Point when he was 22 years old. His service has been mainly with the infantry arm. He graduated from the Army College in 1910, attained the rank of colonel in 1912, and the next year was made a brigadier-general. In Cuba and in the Philippines he served creditably. In 1914 he was put in charge of part of the troops on the Mexican border.

Allice Paul, who has been chosen as chairman of the National Woman's Party—an amalgamation of the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage with the former woman's party—is a native of Moorestown, N. J., who graduated from Swarthmore College in 1905, and two years later got her M. A. from the University of Pennsylvania. On a fellowship from Swarthmore College she resided in England for some years, studying at the universities of London and Birmingham, and serving as resident worker in various settlements. Returning to New York, she entered upon work in connection with the charity organizations of that city, having also graduated at the New York School of Philanthropy. A Quaker by inheritance, she, while in England, became much interested in the equal suffrage cause, and identified herself with the aggressive wing of the party, and was three times imprisoned. A few years ago she emerged in the United States as an efficient organizer of a group of women favoring equal suffrage, who were not content with the pacific and orderly means of propaganda used by the historic and still powerful equal suffrage organizations, such, for instance, as one that Mrs. Catt heads; and from that time to the present hour Miss Paul has been an independent organizer of the more radical women workers for suffrage. She is a tactician of much fertility and resource, and a tenacious contender for ideals in which she believes.

Lindsay Russell, who has been re-elected president of the Japan Society of New York City, is a North Carolinian, who, after graduating at the University of North Carolina, came North and entered the law school of the University of Michigan. Settling in New York, he became identified with large business interests that involved his traveling about the world more or less; and it was in this period of his life that he became a cosmopolitan and interested in Japan among other countries. Realizing that there was much need of promoting amity between the United States and Japan, he founded in 1907 the society which he has since been president, and he enlisted in its support some of the finest citizens of the metropolis. When resident in London he also aided in founding a society known as the Pilgrim's Society, which exists to promote Anglo-American amity.

WYOMING'S NEW COMMISSIONER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—S. G. Hopkins has resigned as State Land Commissioner of Wyoming, and been succeeded by Ray E. Lee of Cheyenne. Mr. Hopkins is chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Mr. Lee was chairman of the Democratic Committee of Laramie County, and, until his appointment, a practicing attorney in Cheyenne.

TUFTS COLLEGE ALUMNI

Tufts College alumni members met at the Boston City Club last night when an organization to be known as the Tufts Development Fund Committee was formed for the purpose of securing a liberal endowment. Another meeting to arrange campaign plans is to be announced soon.

HOW BRITAIN RESPONDED TO RECENT WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The prospectus of the recent war loan was advertised for the first time on Jan. 11. In the first blush of the exceptional terms offered by the Government people were enthusiastic, keen and vigorous, and some large subscriptions were announced by big and enterprising firms. Then came a period of taking stock of possessions, position, the ability to subscribe, and the extent of the sum to be earmarked. Then what might be called the war loan campaign began to get under way and Britain started to loosen her purse strings and let her money flow treasurously. By the end of the third week the populace was thoroughly roused to the need of the hour and the question became not how much money have I in hand? but how much can be borrowed with which to subscribe? So it has transpired that from the smallest to the greatest, from the tiniest village to the largest city in the Kingdom, that effort in response to the appeal to be generous has been made.

On the last day of the opening of the application lists The Christian Science Monitor representative visited the Bank of England loan offices not a stone's throw from and in sight of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street herself. In the crowd of applicants streaming steadily through the doors were all kinds and conditions of people. Behind the broad counter running round two sides of the room were perhaps 15 receiving clerks, so that the stream of people was never congested. A broker's clerk came in, waited in line for a few seconds for attention, then handed in a roll of applications, possibly 10 or 20 of them. As the receiving clerk hastily looked them through it was an easy matter to catch sight of the amounts for which the applications were made, and the figures on the checks for the application money, though only 5 per cent of the total, could plainly be seen to amount to a fortune. One man, obviously of considerable means, handed in his application with a bundle of £50 Bank of England notes. "Is any receipt given?" he asked in a casual way. "No, we don't give any receipts," he was briefly told. Now the amount handed over was certainly £400 or £500 in hard cash and might easily have been more. Yet the uninitiated might quite well express surprise at the meagerness in which the receiving clerk tore a green slip from a book of counterfoils, pinned one portion to the notes and the other to the application blanks, and unconcernedly consigned the whole to a large wicker receptacle closely allied to the familiar laundry basket, the whole process taking a few seconds. The incident recalled some of the many stories relative to the proverbial accuracy with which the Bank of England is credited. A tale is told of how a customer, on cashing a check, received a £10 note too many and on drawing the paying cashier's attention to the error was told that it was impossible, as the Bank of England never made mistakes. The bank's reputation was worth more than a £10 note. While The Christian Science Monitor representative stood there watching the scene, a clerk from the far end of the room came along with a basket into which he collected the heaps in the laundry baskets on the floor and disappeared into another department of the building, and so the process went on and notes and checks, application forms and green slips, wended their way into their appointed channels, helping to swell the stream of credit and confidence with which the Nation was backing the efforts of the Army and Navy.

As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, what is probably the climax of the war loan campaign was reached on the day before the subscription lists were to be finally closed. Those who had been waiting all the way from the Mansion House along Queen Victoria Street, Cannon Street, down Ludgate Hill to the sound of the clamorous bells of St. Paul's, St. Bride's and St. Dunstons' Fleet Street and along the Strand, passed the Lord Mayor's procession to Trafalgar Square. First came a body of mounted police, then a tuneless band of the guards, followed by the metropolitan mayors and the Lord Mayor and the city sheriffs, to be met and received under the shadow of Nelson's column by the Mayor of Westminster. The crowd gathered in the square, computed to number somewhere between 80,000 and 100,000, greeted the various speakers with great enthusiasm. Mr. Massey's contribution was an unexpected and pleasant surprise, and Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., and the Lord Mayor all made strong appeals in support of the red, white and blue lettering on the plinth of Nelson's statue: "Only one more day." "Go to your bank or post office today."

WOMEN'S UNION CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
COLUMBUS, O.—To provide a center and increased facilities for coeducational work, Ohio State University girls are campaigning for a \$250,000 appropriation from the Legislature to provide a Women's Union, similar to the Ohio Union for the men. Senator E. G. Lloyd, former Ohio State football captain, is sponsor for the bill.

PORTO RICANS WELCOMED

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Governor Yager, in a special message to the Legislature for the first time addressed the members as "fellow citizens of the United States." He said: "I welcome you into our great national family with high hopes of you in this new relation."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Public Utilities
NEW ORLEANS ITEM—Looking beyond the present situation, this newspaper wants to leave this thought with its readers: the day of private ownership and control of public utilities is passing. Sooner or later New Orleans should consider seriously working out and adopting a plan for the public ownership of her public utilities. We are aware that this plan will meet with practical and theoretical objection in New Orleans. But of this we are certain. We must eventually arrive at a continuous program for the public control of these corporations, one that gives us the equivalent benefit of public ownership, or the public must take them over. All of us are growing weary of the ever-recurring problem of dissatisfaction with service management, rates and methods. One way or another this problem is usually on the nerves of the city hall, the public, the press, the management, or the owners. We must all find out the right way to settle it the way that looks best, and take that way. The only people who seem to obtain profit and satisfaction out of the enterprise are the lawyers.

Want and Waste

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT-CHRONICLE—There are circumstances under which the pinch of want now felt in some parts of the country might be considered in the nature of a blessing, provided it does not become too acute. We are a nation of wasters. This has been told so many times that we possibly have become tired of hearing it, but it is true and cannot be repeated too often. From the highest to the lowest stations in life we waste. Of course, there are exceptions; it may be that the majority of people do not waste, but one must live with closed eyes not to be aware that the habit is shockingly common. It is hardly too much to say that the waste of food by the rich, including the hotels, of any great city would supply the poor of that city. And it might be discovered by a careful survey that the waste of the poor and near-poor of the same city would be deemed ample food for the really poor of Old World cities of the same size. Furthermore, as it is pointed out by the New York Times, among the worst wasters are those of ample means who pay exorbitant prices without kicking because they cannot afford it must pay. "It is every one's duty to buy closely and object to extortion," says the Times, and that is the truth.

Provincial Highways

TORONTO NEWS—The Hon. F. G. Macdormid made a series of important announcements before the Ontario Good Roads Association. The Government has finally decided upon a system of Provincial highways to be built and maintained in large measure with Provincial funds. The development of motor traffic has forced the question to the front and it is therefore proper that the revenue from motor licenses should be used in improving the roads. The Provincial system of highways will connect up county roads throughout Ontario and the municipalities interested will be called upon to contribute. Certainly any effort on the part of the municipalities to secure the revenue from motor licenses for themselves would be an effective blow at the Government's good roads proposals. Before very long the average Ontario farmer will carry his produce to market in motor trucks over modern highways. Two results should be higher profits for him and at the same time a lower cost of living for the consumer. Mr. Macdormid's department is perfecting plans and carrying through surveys for hundreds of miles of roads which are likely to be built during the reconstruction period after the war.

The Sand Dunes

CHICAGO POST—Chicagoans are interested in the proposal to convert the Indiana sand dunes into a national park. The project has been reported favorably to Congress by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and we trust it will meet the approval of that body. The sand dunes are within easy reach of the city, and have been so great a delight to thousands of our people, that we welcome the prospect of their conservation for public enjoyment. They merit a wider popularity as a playground, and this will come if they are added to the list of national parks. Nowhere on the inland seas of America can be found so magnificent a stretch of rolling sand with easy access of millions of people; nowhere are the beauties of Lake Michigan and its delights for those who boat or bathe so pleasantly available. We have among our national parks mountains and canyons, forests and great rivers. If a Kentucky project meets approval, we will add the vast subterranean realm of Mammoth Cave. All that is needed to complete the scenic category is the sweep of a great lake and the undulations of the dunes.

HIGHWAY CROSSING TOLL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Indiana Senate has passed a bill reducing the motor car toll over the bridge between New Albany and Louisville from 25 cents per car and five cents per passenger to a straight fare of 15 cents for each car regardless of the number of passengers. This is the crossing for the Lincoln and Jackson highways between the North and the South.

TRANSPORTATION HEARINGS ARE TO BE RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The date for resuming the hearings on the subject of coordinating all forms of transportation in the United States is expected to be fixed at a meeting of the Joint Transportation Committee of Congress, to be held Friday. The committee met Wednesday afternoon, but came to no agreement. Senator Newlands of Nevada is chairman of the committee, and said the chief factor in determining the program of the hearings is the expected extra session of the Sixty-fifth Congress. In the event of an extra session being called, the committee members, who also are members of the Interstate Commerce Committee of Senate and House, would have to devote considerable time to the railway legislation advocated by the President.

FRANCE FACES FOOD PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—There is no attempt to minimize the food problem in France, neither is there the least forecast expressed that with care and foresight all the necessities of everyday existence will be obtainable. The press is issuing warning articles inviting the public to exercise economy and husband the resources of the country, and preparing it for the issue of further orders limiting the use of flour. There will be no lack of meat, says the Journal des Debats. Potatoes and dry vegetables can be produced in large quantities and rapidly under the pressure of a large demand and good prices. The same may be said of green vegetables. A possible deficiency on an average harvest has been spoken of as a probability, but the matter is entirely one governed by financial considerations. If the cultivator is encouraged and foresees the certainty of selling his wheat at a high price, at a higher price than either oats, rye or buckwheat, he will make the big effort which is demanded of him in order to produce a good wheat harvest. There is nothing surprising in this when one takes into consideration the immense labor which the cultivation of the land entails on a depleted agricultural population. The question is, will the Government understand the situation and do nothing in the way of extra taxation to discourage the country people? Even should the quantity of wheat not be sufficient to insure the ordinary supplies of white bread for the year 1917-1918, we should, continues the Journal des Debats, simply be reduced to making use of rye, maize and buckwheat and the substitution which, in former times, was of such frequent occurrence as to be a normal condition of the flour made from these grains for the flour made from wheat, would save the country from famine. Once more let the fact be stated, for it is not sufficiently recognized, that we are at war, and that we must, if necessity arises, put up with rye bread with porridge made of maize, barley or buckwheat, food which, 50 years ago, was good enough for millions of French people. We think it would be advisable for plots of land to be put at the disposal of the non-agricultural population of the villages, so that all those who are able may raise their own vegetables and potatoes, and even their own wheat and rye which they will need for their own sustenance. This will not be merely to their own interest, but it will also be their duty.

ITALY'S POSITION IN THE CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—At the Sorbonne recently, M. G. A. Borgese, professor of German literature in Rome University, delivered a lecture on "Italy and the New World." M. Bourgeois was in the chair. "The position of Italy in the war is not always fully understood," said the lecturer. "Our country is credited with exclusively material motives. It is believed that Italy thinks of nothing but her own interests and is pursuing a completely realistic policy. Nothing is further from the truth. If the situation in May, 1915, is viewed from so narrow an angle, one is obliged to allow that it admitted of several interpretations." Interference on the side of the Allies, neutrality, or even entrance into the war at the side of the Central Empire; either of these courses of action was possible. But there was something besides mere material interest to guide Italy's decision. It is true, we want Trieste, which belongs to us by right. But what is still more true, is the revolt of the Italian intellect against German influence, against the German point of view. The Latin thinks of the moral consequences of an act. It is this which caused Italy to come into the war, for besides the practical aim which she set herself she recognized that the war was one on behalf of the ideal of a higher civilization. It should also be known that Italian interests in the Balkans are in no wise antagonistic to those of Europe. Italy, on the eastern Adriatic, will be the counterpart of Russia at Constantinople. It will mean an insured peace in regions which otherwise would always be at the mercy of a German coup de main. If Germany cannot be reduced to the position which she occupied in the Eighteenth Century, it is at least absolutely necessary so to weaken Austria as to render the repetition of her aggression on Serbia an impossibility. The fraternal alliance which now exists between Italy and the other allies, and more particularly with France, is one which must continue after the war, for it will enable a firm resistance to be made to German hegemony.

NEED FOR PROMPT ACTION BY BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GUILDFORD, England—Speaking at Guildford recently in support of the war loan, Sir George Cave referred to Germany's latest threat that she would sink without warning, not only British ships, but those of neutral nations. They in Great Britain, he said, had to consider not what other nations would do, but what response they were making to this act of defiance. While they would readily concede that their naval authorities were taking every possible step to meet this new form of attack, they must not imagine that it was only at sea they were bound to meet this assault by submarines. They should, he declared, strike Germany on land; therefore, a new call was being made. Referring to his recent conference with the Miners' Federation, Sir George said that if necessary, they would have from the miners the number of men the Government were asking for. The peril to the country is this year, Sir George said in conclusion. The effort must be made now, not next year, or even at the end of this year. The victory will come before very long if we do our share. Viscount Middleton, who also spoke, said British efforts were on the up plane and Germany's on the down plane. Britons were not asking anybody to come to their assistance, because they were able to fight their own battles, but there were some who said this war might bring a great blending together of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. That contingency seemed to be not far distant. Whatever happened and however this campaign ended, he concluded, they knew that even if they had not the active support they were bound to have the sympathy of the great American people.

PATROLMAN REAPPOINTED

Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara of Boston, at roll call last night, reappointed Joseph F. Crotty, who resigned from the force within a year, as a patrolman and assigned him to duty at the Joy Street Station. Reservemen John A. Hannon of East Dedham Street, Thomas J. Fitzgerald of Athens Street and Jesse E. Boothby of the North End, were made patrolmen at the same time.

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\$25.00 Spring Suits at \$17.42.
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EACH ASSOCIATION TO ACT ON SCHOOL SYSTEM PROPOSAL

Delegates to the monthly meeting of the United Improvement Association, who met last night at the Quincy House, voted 20 to 17 to refer to the local associations the plan for the reorganization of the Boston school system as recommended by the Finance Commission's school survey committee and changed by its committee on schools. The committee on schools of the United Improvement Association had recommended that the superintendent of schools be made the chief executive officer of the School Committee; that the junior high school system be adopted for Boston, and that junior assistants, when appointed junior masters, be given an increase of \$144 a year until their maximum of \$1476 is reached instead of the present lump sum of \$576 when appointed. The junior high school and junior master propositions were referred to the local organizations at the last meeting of the United Association and the Board of Superintendents matter was laid on the table until last night. Now action on all three questions is postponed until the local organizations report through their representatives in May. Charles L. Carr of the Boston Finance Commission and Frank V. Thompson of the board of school superintendents discussed the report and the proposed changes. The report of the committee on streets recommended that Mayor Curley appoint a special commission to do away with the duplication in the names of Boston streets. Raymond P. Delano said that Postmaster Murray, Commissioner Murphy of the Public Works Department, a member of the improvement association, a member of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce would make up a very desirable commission to do the work. He said that Postmaster Murray is very favorable to such an improvement, as it would facilitate the accurate delivery of mail in Boston.

The committee on streets recom-

mended that vehicular traffic be diverted from Washington Street between Essex and Franklin streets from 9 a. m. till 7 p. m. in week days but that the electric cars be allowed to resume their former routes at all hours.

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UNDERTONE OF LONDON MARKET REMAINS FIRM

transfer books will be closed at the close of
business March 16, 1917, and will be reopened
at the opening of business April 2, 1917.

WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer

Boston, Mass., March 6, 1917.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

UNITED STATES
RUBBER'S YEAR
MAKES RECORD

Net Sales and Net Profits for
Period Ended Dec. 31 Biggest
Ever Enjoyed By Concern—
Earlier Estimates Exceeded

The fiscal 12 months to Dec. 31 were the biggest as respects both net sales and net profits that United States Rubber Company has ever enjoyed. The actual figures of gross and net both overtopped the preliminary figures furnished by President Colt at the time of the \$60,000,000 bond financing.

Net sales of \$126,759,129 are \$1,759,000 larger than the preliminary estimates, and the balance of net profits for interest on funded debt of \$13,495,155 is practically \$1,000,000 more than the preliminary estimate of a balance of at least \$12,500,000.

As a matter of fact, net sales for 1916 gained \$33,898,113, or 26.5 per cent, over the previous year. The balance for interest (including floating debt) and dividends of \$14,743,774 was \$3,257,079, or 28 per cent, in excess of the corresponding figures for 1915.

In terms of the \$36,000,000 United States Rubber earned 15.1 per cent, compared with 10.8 per cent in 1915 and a previous high in 1913 of 13.2 per cent. This 15.1 per cent was accomplished after charging off the rather heavy amount of \$28,013 on account of "income charges applicable to the period prior to 1916."

In other words, it represents prior adjustments amounting to about 2 1/2 per cent additional on the common stock. This adjustment item is \$500,000 larger than in 1915, and seems so clearly abnormal that it is not likely to have to be reported against 1917 net earnings.

United States Rubber shows this year "other income" of \$2,442,815. This is a very sharp increase over the meager \$193,784 of other income in 1915. It seems probable that some of this nearly \$2,500,000 is the profit made on the Sumatra crude rubber development.

The 1916 statement contains strong testimony to the need of the financing which the company arranged in January. At the close of last December the company's ratio of working capital to net sales had declined to a rather unhealthy percentage. The \$49,325,120 of net working capital was to be sure, the largest the company had ever possessed, but it was only 38.9 per cent of net sales. In 1915 the ratio was 51.2 per cent and in 1914 51.6 per cent. It is interesting, therefore, to study the following table and observe the great improvement in the ratio of working capital to gross which will be achieved by the new financing. This financing will give about \$85,000,000 of working capital, a ratio of 67 per cent. There is no doubt that this \$85,000,000 will be needed in 1917 because sales this year promise to run between \$140,000,000 and \$150,000,000. The detailed figures are:

1917 (reconstructed) \$85,000,000 \$126,759,129 67.0%

1916 49,325,120 126,759,129 38.9%

1915 47,522,459 92,881,018 51.2%

1914 42,168,185 81,678,812 51.6%

1913 46,065,161 91,782,862 50.2%

Another feature that must be noted is the personnel of the three new directors who are going on the United States Rubber board at the next annual meeting. James S. Alexander, William S. Kies and Charles B. Seger are in substance the choice of the Kuhn-Loeb banking group which purchased the \$60,000,000 bond issue, and which has about \$20,000,000 of the unsold bonds that are being firmly held at 97. These three men will bring a new element to the Rubber board, and will emphasize the undoubtedly valuable banking connection which the corporation has so recently effected.

GOOD REPORT

OF AMERICAN

RADIATOR CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Radiator Company reports for fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1917:

1917 1916

Net profits \$2,604,068 \$2,361,953

Prof. div. 210,000 210,000

Balance 2,394,068 2,151,953

Com. div. 1,309,696 1,309,696

Surplus 1,084,372 845,257

Prof. surp. 7,972,812 7,127,586

Profit and loss surp. 9,957,215 7,972,843

*Equal to 29.24% on \$8,185,000 common stock, compared with 26.22% earned on same stock for 1915.

At special meeting, American Radiator Company stockholders ratified recommendation of directors to increase common stock from \$9,000,000 to \$22,000,000. Preferred issue of \$3,000,000 remains unchanged.

Common stock at present outstanding amounts to \$8,185,000 and of increase authorized \$4,092,800 will be issued March 15 as 50 per cent stock dividend on common stock.

CLINTON WIRE

CLOTH MEETING

A meeting of the stockholders of the Clinton Wire Cloth Company will be held Saturday next to authorize the issue of \$1,500,000 6 per cent preferred stock and to increase the common stock from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000. The preferred stock is being offered for subscription to former shareholders and has been underwritten by Estabrook & Co. The company has assets of more than \$3,000,000 and does a business of approximately \$2,500,000 a year.

WESTINGHOUSE
NINE MONTHS'
PROFITS GREAT

Annual Rate \$16,146,000—
Almost 27.5 Per Cent Balance
for Common Stock Indicated

By earning \$12,110,628 for interest and dividends in the nine months to Dec. 31 last Westinghouse Electric showed profits at an annual rate of \$16,146,000. After deducting a probable total of not more than \$550,000 for interest and preferred dividends, this would mean a stock balance of nearly \$15,500,000 for the common stock, or close to 27.5 per cent on that issue.

These profits are derived entirely from electrical work and from shell production. Nothing is counted either pro or con from the rifle contract, which on the most pessimistic basis is expected to show at least \$1,000,000 net cash profit above the cost of plant and equipment.

It is worth noting that in the nine months' period Westinghouse gross shipments billed were \$62,350,929, which is \$12,081,689, or 24 per cent larger than shipments during the entire fiscal year to March 31, 1916. More than that this \$62,350,929 is also \$12,081,689 greater than the highest previous entire fiscal year in the corporation's history. It shows production running at the rate of \$83,130,000 yearly which would be \$30,000,000, or 60 per cent larger than the output of the 1916 year and fully 100 per cent above the average of what might be termed a normal year.

Westinghouse Electric as of Dec. 31 last had a net working capital of \$38,863,000 which is equivalent to 60 per cent on the common stock.

The manufacturing profit during the nine months to Dec. 31 last was 17.9 per cent compared with 19 per cent during the 1915-16 year.

This slight decrease of 1.1 per cent is not to be wondered at in view of increased raw material costs and the dilatory advances made in prices for electrical apparatus.

BINGHAMTON LIGHT,
HEAT & POWER

Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Company makes this comparative statement of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916:

	1916	1915
Operating revenues.....	\$311,983.37	\$267,772.98
On exp. and taxes.....	186,506.86	153,476.71
Net earnings.....	125,476.51	114,296.27
Annual hit on \$1- 656,000 outstanding bonds.....	52,800.00	..
Balance.....	72,676.51	..
Net earnings are more than 2 1/4 times annual bond interest.		

UNLISTED STOCKS
Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

Amoskeag com. 100 72

Amoskeag pfd. 100 72

Androscoggin com. 100 72

Androscoggin pfd. 100 72

Appleton com. 100 72

Appleton pfd. 100 72

Arundel Mills com. 100 72

Arundel Mills pfd. 100 72

Bates com. 100 72

Bates pfd. 100 72

Berkshire Cotton Mfg. com. 100 72

Berkshire Cotton Mfg. pfd. 100 72

Bigelow-Hartford com. 100 72

Bigelow-Hartford pfd. 100 72

Boston Duck com. 100 72

Boston Duck pfd. 100 72

Calumet com. 100 72

Calumet pfd. 100 72

Chicopee com. 100 72

Chicopee pfd. 100 72

Dwight com. 100 72

Dwight pfd. 100 72

Everett Mills com. 100 72

Everett Mills pfd. 100 72

Farr Alcoa com. 100 72

Farr Alcoa pfd. 100 72

Great Falls Mfg. com. 100 72

Great Falls Mfg. pfd. 100 72

Hammond Mfg. com. 100 72

Hammond Mfg. pfd. 100 72

Hill com. 100 72

Hill pfd. 100 72

Lancaster Mills com. 100 72

Lancaster Mills pfd. 100 72

Lawrence Mfg. Co. com. 100 72

Lawrence Mfg. Co. pfd. 100 72

Lockwood com. 100 72

Lockwood pfd. 100 72

Lyman Mills com. 100 72

Lyman Mills pfd. 100 72

Mass Cotton Mills com. 100 72

Mass Cotton Mills pfd. 100 72

Merrimack Co. com. 100 72

Merrimack Co. pfd. 100 72

Nashua Mfg. Co. com. 100 72

Nashua Mfg. Co. pfd. 100 72

Newcomb Steam Cotton Co. com. 100 72

Newcomb Steam Cotton Co. pfd. 100 72

Otis com. 100 72

Otis pfd. 100 72

Pacific Mills (new stock) com. 100 72

Pacific Mills (new stock) pfd. 100 72

Pepperell Mfg. Co. com. 100 72

Pepperell Mfg. Co. pfd. 100 72

Salmon Falls com. 100 72

Salmon Falls pfd. 100 72

Sawmill Falls pfd. 100 72

Thompson com. 100 72

Thompson pfd. 100 72

Tremont & Suffolk com. 100 72

Tremont & Suffolk pfd. 100 72

Waltham Bleachery com. 100 72

Waltham Bleachery pfd. 100 72

York Mfg. Co. com. 100 72

York Mfg. Co. pfd. 100 72

SOUTHERN MILLS

Brookside Mills com. 100 72

Brookside Mills pfd. 100 72

Mass Mills in Georgia com. 100 72

Mass Mills in Georgia pfd. 100 72

Pacolet Mfg. pfd. 100 72

West Point Mfg. com. 100 72

West Point Mfg. pfd. 100 72

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg. Co. com. 100 72

American Mfg. Co. pfd. 100 72

Boston Belting com. 100 72

Boston Belting pfd. 100 72

Chapman Valve pfd. 100 72

Hamilton Woolen com. 100 72

Hamilton Woolen pfd. 100 72

Prayer Co. com. 100 72

Prayer Co. pfd. 100 72

Ticwood Br. & Wakefield com. 100 72

Ticwood Br. & Wakefield pfd. 100 72

do pfd. 100 72

Saco-Lowell Shops pfd. 100 72

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price

of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second

grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10

industrial bonds, with changes from

day previous, month ago, and year

ago:

Increase over

Mo Yr

Highest grade rails 94.07 .02 .52

Second grade rails 89.97 .07 .62

Public utility bonds 95.31 .17 .35

Industrial bonds 97.52 .06 .54

Combined average 94.22 .08 .52

*Decrease.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United Fuel

Gas Company, controlled by the Col-

umbia Gas & Electric Company, re-

ports these changes in earnings:

1917 1916

January gross \$860,688 \$494,091

Net 655,080 281,178

Sur after charges 609,216 271,197

12 months gross \$5,201,600 \$2,841,897

Net 3,336,986 1,818,376

Sur after charges 2,862,496 1,763,771

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"Wear Things"
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they measure every foot. 117 N. Burdick St.

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VAN PEENEN & SCHRIER—Men's and
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Autobiography of a "Peke"

I was born in England, though my ancestors were Chinese. I am told. My mistress has a paper—in fact, several of them—which tell about my family, giving their long names and puzzling facts about them which I believe are called "pedigrees." My mistress is proud of these papers, and, when anyone admires me, she pulls them out of a desk drawer and spreads them out for inspection. People express their approval of what they read, though they sometimes laugh over the odd names which have belonged to members of my family; they do seem to me, as I hear them read, to be a queer mixture of Chinese, English and Irish, and a number of them have the word "Newman" tucked on at the end. This puzzled me for some time, but I know now that that is the name of the town in which I was born. It was a pretty place, as I remember it. On the whole, I think we were well satisfied with my family; we seem to have conducted ourselves as befits a blue-blooded Pekinese family and to have won rather more than our share of blue ribbons.

At Newham, where I was born, I lived in the "kennels." That means a place where there are a great many other puppies that look so much like you have no possible way of telling them apart. I was very young at the time, and I simply gave up trying to recognize my own relatives, and the result was that they all became my brothers and sisters and we had a most happy time frolicking together. But one day, when I was nine weeks old, a lady and a gentleman came up to where we were playing.

"Here's a little beauty," remarked the lady whom I had often seen before, because she lived with us. "Stable, you know. He'll win prizes for you. His mother is—" and here she began a long tale about what my mother had done at dog shows and how many blue ribbons she had won. Why she wanted ribbons is something that I can't understand. I don't care for them at all; they're only in your way. But, if she must have a ribbon at all, I approve her choice of a blue one. Blue is my color.

Well, the man picked me up in his hands and looked me all over carefully, and I was so small then that I didn't take him long. Oh, I did know that he would put me down again, for several other puppies and I were just then in the midst of a most exciting game of hide-and-seek, but he held on to me, and, to my horror, carried me away with him, up to the house. There followed a most dreadful time; really I shudder at recalling it. I was put into a little basket and carried away, and I was terribly cold and lonely, though there was a bit of a warm blanket in the basket. I wanted to cry most awfully, but I remembered the dignity of my family—all those blue ribbons, you know—and this kept back the tears. After being jostled about most unpleasantly for a long time, my basket was set down suddenly and there I stayed quietly. But things outside my basket were anything but quiet; such noises I had never heard before, coming from the country as I did. There were loud voices, men's and women's, there were shriekings and whistlings of a thing which men call an engine; there were slamplings of many doors and then more voices, calling "Daily Mail," which, I am told, is the name of a newspaper. At last, there was a great noise and a lurch forward and we were on our way somewhere. I didn't much enjoy that first journey of mine; in the first place, I was left in my basket and from there I couldn't see anything except a bit of a man's trouser which was visible through the hole in my basket. And then I must confess that I went to sleep, but you'll recall that I was very young. I must have stayed asleep even after that train stopped, for the next thing that I can remember, my basket was suddenly opened, and a lady put in her hand and lifted me out.

I looked right up into her eyes as they smiled at me, and I just couldn't help smiling back, for they were the softest, kindest blue eyes I've ever seen. Of course, I think that about then now, for they are the eyes of my mistress; but I want to make you understand that I liked them even in that first frightened moment. I snuggled up close to this lady and I must have shivered a bit, for she opened her big, soft coat and tucked me inside.

"It's the dearest baby dog I've ever seen," she said then. "I'll love to have him, if you really mean that you are giving him to me. But I'm sailing for New York tomorrow, you know. Could he stand the trip?"

Then there was a grunt which meant

"yes," from the man who had brought me up to London, and then they went on talking more. I was so warm and happy and safe, there under her coat, that I promptly went to sleep again. Well, I went home with my mistress, of course, and she was so kind to me all that first night when I was lonely. She gave me nice little scraps of chicken to eat, too. The next morning she went out and bought me a collar and a horrid thing they call a leash, and then she put me into that basket again and we went off on more journeyings. I wondered whether my family, for all their blue ribbons, had ever been as traveled at nine weeks old as I was. We went on another train and then, finally, we were on a boat. Of course, I was too small to see over the rail, but I knew it must be a boat because I could hear the water swishing. There were a great many people on that boat and they all stopped short whenever they saw me, during those eight days at sea; every one of them wanted to know what kind of a dog I was, what was my name and whether he might not hold me. Oh, I grew very tired of so much attention, though I knew, of course, that it was only my due. By far the nicest things on that boat were my mistress and the food which was brought to me, just as it was served to people, on a big plate covered with a silver cover. My mistress laughed merrily when she saw how much dinner the steward had brought me, and never would she let me eat all of it, though I knew I could; they say the sea air makes you hungry, you know. I used to get so excited at sight of those silver covers that I would dance about on my hind legs and sometimes even lose by balance and topple over; for in those days I was very young and my legs were not altogether steady. Neither was the ship. There was a great game that I used to play with myself. It was like a gymnastic feat, trying to climb over the high thresholds and every one laughed and applauded when I did it.

The Moving Picture Property Man

The makers of the moving pictures are in the habit of calling everything except the actors "properties." The property manager of a big company is likely to be called upon by the director to produce anything from a needle to an immense statue of the god Buddha, and whatever he is asked for he must produce at once. So you can see that the property man's job is one of the hardest in all the long list of the labors which go into the making of a moving picture play.

It used to be the custom for these companies to hire whatever they needed for the producing of the play of the moment; the smaller companies still do this, but a few of the big companies have found that it pays to own their own properties. Then they have a great store of articles to fall back upon whenever they start to plan a new production.

When the property man is called in to arrange the setting of a room, the first thing he must do is to lay a carpet or spread out some rugs upon the floor; then he brings in the furniture, the curtains, the portieres and the decorations—all of exactly the right sort to belong to the people who are supposed to live in the room. If the room shown is a library, books have to be provided—the books which the man who owns the room would probably read. For instance, if it is a lawyer's room, a great lot of law books must be supplied, or, if it is a lady's boudoir, far lighter books would be wanted. Some time ago one of the big moving picture producing companies needed 10,000 books. Of course, not even a very rich company was going to pay full value for all these books, so all the second-hand bookshops, all the attics, cellars and deserted elevator shafts had to be searched for old books which would serve the immediate purpose. But at last the required number were bought for a moderate sum of money.

Many details must be remembered in decorating a moving picture room. Everything must match and must be consistent. If fresh flowers are placed in a vase upon the piano, the properties man must select a variety which will still be procurable some weeks hence, because the director may perhaps find later on that he has to add several scenes to the play to make it a success. It must be the same way with the ornaments in the room. If a vase should be broken, the properties man must know that he can immediately purchase another to take its place. If the ornaments did not

match, the many audiences who watch the scenes of this play unfold would notice at once and comment unfavorably.

When moving picture studios first operated, the properties were secured by all sorts of strange and irregular means, but now there are certain business-like ways of getting whatever is necessary. When houses are being dismantled, the business manager is on hand to pick up inexpensively any mantels or stairways or chandeliers which might be useful to his studio. This man must know exactly how much all these things are worth. He goes to auction sales, too, and the company often carries standing advertisements in the newspaper, stating the various odds and ends which they might wish to buy.

Then, in the properties department, there are also various domestic animals, for these are used almost every day in the making of pictures. They consist of horses, burros, bears, white mice, cats, dogs, squirrels, gold-fish, turtles, and many more; all of them must be fed and cared for, and kept in condition to be called into play at any moment. This, in itself, would be no small task for anyone, you will say.

Then, too, there is a studio garage which furnishes all the cars needed for the various scenes, as well as those used for transporting the various working units from place to place. All these cars must be kept in working condition, each one being kept track of at all times.

In the property department of one of the big studios, there are almost 100,000 items, each one of which is card-indexed. Everything, whether it is going out or coming in, must be checked; each pick or shovel, coil of rope, pair of blankets, each suitcase, has to be accounted for by the assistant director. There is room here for the most careful management, for it is absolutely essential that each item shall be accounted for at all times. Nowhere are efficiency methods more in evidence than in the property department of a big motion picture studio.

Train Travel in Japan

Of course every one rides on the trains in Japan nowadays, for there are 700 miles of railways in the country, and every considerable town is at least connected with the railway by electric car or automobile. Not so very long ago, however, the train was a curiosity, and many ludicrous incidents occurred with persons taking their first rides.

On third-class cars in country districts there is still a broad white line painted across the middle of each window, says the Youths Companion. That was done originally to keep the country folk who had never seen a glass window from bumping their heads against the glass in the effort to look out.

A party of ladies who were taking their first ride on the train once had trouble with their shoes. A Japanese on entering a house always leaves his shoes at the door; so when these ladies got aboard they politely left their clogs on the station platform. Great was their consternation later to find that their shoes had been left miles behind.

Five Billion Oranges

During the past year, it has been estimated that the people of the United States consumed 5,760,000,000 oranges. Had these oranges been distributed equally among the population of the country, says the California Fruit Growers Exchange, every family in the United States would have eaten two dozen oranges per month.

The Sea and the Moon

The tide comes in and the tide goes out.

Making a wonderful tune;
We hear it at morning, at night, at noon.

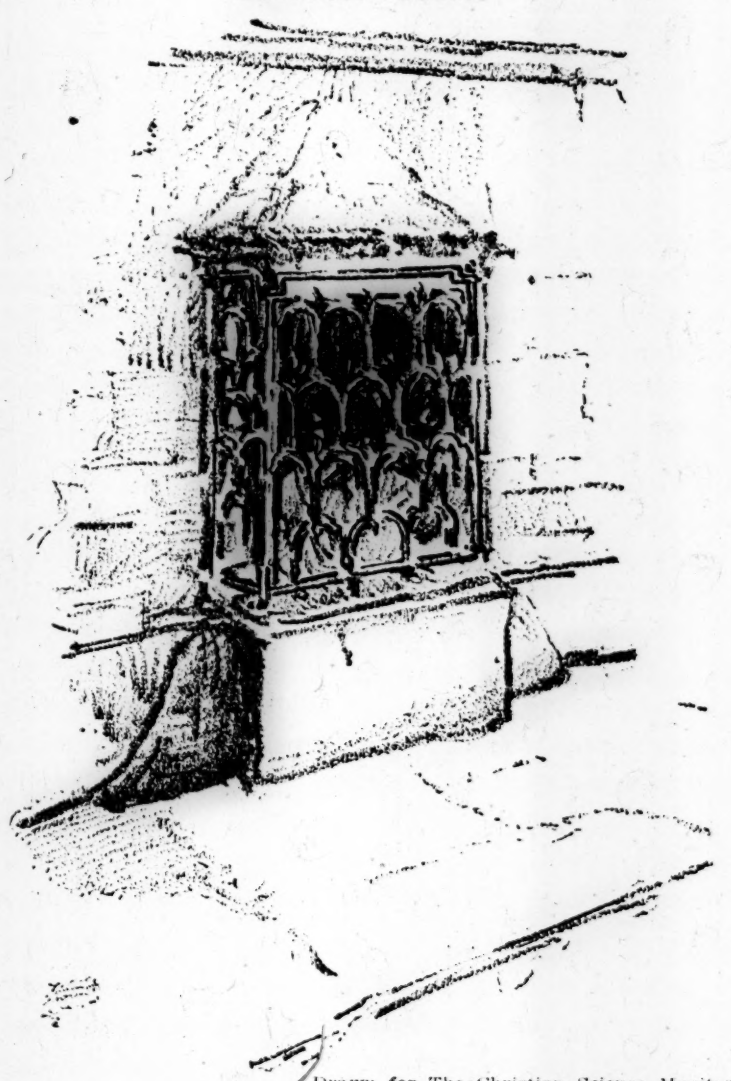
Now a murmur and now a shout.
"Sea, O sea, you gray old king.
What is the song you sing?"

"This is my song with its wonderful tune;
I am chained to earth, but I long for the moon;

I turn and follow her all about
Her path in the skies
But I never rise
Above the flood of the tide.

And I can't find out, oh, I can't find out
What she looks like on the other side."
—Verna Woods.

London Stone



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Well over a thousand years ago the Roman invaders entered Londinium, and there are still interesting relics of their occupation to be seen in the modern city of London, the Londinium of today. Perhaps one of the most perfect of these relics is "London Stone," an ancient London landmark, familiar to every antiquary, and mentioned by numerous historians and dramatists in their contributions to English literature. Manifold changes have come about in its surroundings since this stone was first given a position. A great metropolis has grown up around it, and yet it has remained, unshaken by the happenings of centuries, a lasting monument to strength and endurance.

All Roman roads originally radiated from one center, the Millarium, in the Forum, and similarly, in London, all milestones have marked distances from the one central milestone, or Millarium, London Stone. In this connection it is interesting to note that the old Roman word "millia," a thousand paces, is the origin of the English word mile.

London Stone is set right in the heart of the city. It used formerly to stand on the south side of Cannon Street, one of the busiest main thoroughfares; but in the year 1798 it was removed, placed in a large stone case, and built into the outer wall of St. Swithin's Church, which is on the opposite side of the road, facing Cannon Street Station.

St. Swithin's Church itself dates from very early times. The first church on the site, built as far back as 1278, was rebuilt in 1420, and eventually destroyed in the great fire of London. The present building was designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1679, but has since been somewhat modernized. Its historical associations, however, enable it to be a fit setting for such an old-world relic.

The stone is described by Styrpe in his writings, as much worn, "but a stump remaining before the fire of London," and "now for the preservation of it cased over with a new stone." Today, in addition, it is only to be seen behind a wrought-iron grille. This, however, is a more or less modern innovation, and contrasts vividly with the stone as it was in the time of Stow. He writes that it was "fixed in the ground, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set that if carts do run against it through negligence the wheels be broken and the stone itself unshaken."

No observant passer-by need remain in ignorance of London Stone's history, for above it, carved in the stone of the wall of the church, are two inscriptions, one in Latin and the other in English. The one in English reads as follows:

LONDON STONE
Commonly believed to be a Roman work
Long placed about thirty-five feet hence
Towards the Southwest
And afterwards built into the wall of this church
Was for more careful protection
And transmission to future ages
Better secured by the church wardens
In the year of our Lord MDCCCLXIX.

Comparatively few of the passing crowd, however, in spite of its central position, are aware even of the existence of London Stone, for it is unob-

trusively placed; in fact, it is only those who keep their eyes open to distinguish the treasures of the past from the treasures of the present, who realize its existence.

The Wrong Tickets

Mrs. Smith hired a Chinese servant, says the Los Angeles Times, and tried to teach him how to receive calling cards. She let herself out the front door, and when the new servant answered her ring she gave him her card.

The next day two ladies came to visit Mrs. Smith. When they presented their cards, the alert Chinaman hastily compared them with Mrs. Smith's card, and remarked as he closed the door:

"Tickets no good; you can't come in."

Nowadays, when we wish to send some message to a friend in any part of our country or any other, we have only to direct the envelope properly, stamp it and drop it into a mail box. We have no reason to doubt that, in due time, that letter of ours will reach its destination, and in almost every case it does so. This all seems so easy that not many of us appreciate this great advantage that we have over the people who lived in civilized countries not much more than 100 years ago. It was Sir Rowland Hill who, in England, originated the plan of sending letters by penny postage; he also invented the postage stamp, which was first used in England in 1840, the year that the penny postage began. Postage stamps did not come to be generally used in the United States until seven years later; both the New York and the St. Louis post offices had issued stamps before this time, but it was in 1847 that the first series of postage stamps was issued by the United States Government.

The first United States stamps did not look unlike those in use today, but they sold for 5 cents each. Five cents would then carry a letter as far as 300 miles. This seems to us an expensive way of sending letters, but it could not have seemed so to people who had been accustomed to much more expensive, slow and difficult methods. Even before the Revolution there had been ways of carrying letters from one part of the country to another; men on horseback used to ride about 30 or 40 miles a day, in good weather, carrying the letters, which were ordinarily so few that a man might easily pack them into his saddlebags. Mail, for instance, might be sent from New York to Boston three times each week, but it was at least six days on the way. This was the means employed by persons who lived in cities; those who were far out in the country had not even this doubtful convenience. For these people, about the only way was to send a letter to a friend, whenever one heard of some one who was journeying to the place where this friend lived. Letters were, of course, not put into envelopes in

The Inventor of the Steam Engine

lessons were finished for the day and he might play in his own way. When he was very small, he loved to draw lines and circles, using colored chalks and marking on the hearthstones; then he had some tools, too, which he delighted in taking apart and putting together again in somewhat different forms. He read a great deal, too, in books of all sorts, and he could tell wonderful stories. But he was too shy to be much with other children, and grown people did not understand him always. Once, when he had gone to stay with friends of the family in the neighboring city, these people wrote back to James' parents that they could not keep him long; the boy told such interesting stories that the family stayed up until too late at night in order to listen to him. An aunt once said of him that he would sit "for an hour taking off the lid of the teakettle, and putting it on, holding now a cup and now a silver spoon over the steam, watching how it rises from the spout, and catching and condensing the drops of hot water it falls into." He was fond of astronomy, also, sometimes contentedly watching the stars for hours, and at home he had his own tool bench where he made numerous small instruments and mended certain ones which were then used on ships.

When Watts was 18 years old he went away to Glasgow to make his own start in the world, finding work in the shop of a man who sold and repaired small mechanical instruments. But he could not learn much here, so he packed his few belongings again and traveled down to London. Here he went to work for a watchmaker, in order to learn the trade, but he was not paid for his services, and was obliged to do all sorts of odd jobs out of working hours in order to make his way. This was a most unhappy time for the boy, and at the end of a year he went back again to Glasgow with the intention of opening his own shop there. But it was difficult to persuade anyone to rent him a shop—even a tiny one—and finally a friend agreed to allow him to use a room in the college to work in. Here he made his little instruments, but there was not much sale for them, and Watts soon took to making and repairing musical instruments; at this he could succeed. When he began he knew nothing whatever of music, but soon after, when some one wanted him to make an organ, Watts set to work at once and turned out an excellent instrument, even adding to it certain small improvements which had occurred to him.

Meanwhile Watts' friends at the college had much to say about the use of steam; it seems that there was at the time an engine in use for raising water from coal mines, but it was ineffectual enough. So Watts began an experiment, as he had when a lad with the teakettle. For a long time he worked on his steam-engine, being so interested in it that he almost forgot about his other business of mending instruments. When at last Watts declared his engine to be a success, a kind friend helped him out of debt, helped the inventor to perfect his engine and to go up to London to apply for a patent. But, as every one knows, there is often much delay in getting things patented; for a long time Watts' engine carried him nowhere in fame or fortune. But at last a man named Matthew Bolton, a manufacturer at Birmingham, England, became so interested in Watts' engine that he was induced to begin the making of

these engines according to Watts' patent. It was not long before orders came in for managers of mines grasped at anything which promised to pump out water. Just about this time, too, the Russian Government, hearing of Watts, offered him a large sum of money to come to that country. He was beginning to be known, you see. The engine was tried out in several Cornwell mines, and was declared a tremendous success. His first engines bore funny names, by the way—such names as "Wheat Fanny," "Cupboard" and "Cook's Kitchen." People tried to copy Watts' steam-engine and to infringe upon the patent; even Bolton did not give Watts the money and position which rightfully were his. But Watts had good courage; he went on inventing, turning out in a comparatively short space of time a letter-carrying press, a rotary engine, and making the first model of a locomotive, which is said to have frightened the village preacher almost out of his wits. At last, however, after Watts had made his "Parallel Motion" which regulated the speed of the engine, large orders came in and the inventor began to be rather more prosperous. He lived at his own country house, at Heathfield, where many of the great people of his age visited him. Between visits, however, Watts would often retire for days at a time to his attic room, where he was never tired of trying more experiments.

Nearly a Spider

There is one very interesting form of animal life about which but very little is said in the books, writes Edward F. Bigelow in Boys' Life. I think we will call it a relative of the spider, although it really is not a spider. I refer to those many-legged wall-sweepers often seen in the house. From its many legs, we may call it a myriapod, which is a word simply meaning many feet or legs.

Probably most scouts, at any rate those who live in the country, are familiar with the centipede, which takes its name from a vastly exaggerated idea that it has a hundred feet. Perhaps some of you will see how much the people who thus named it were in error as to the number. Then there are those long, worm-like animals with a fringe of legs on the side. They curl up, "playing possum," if they are not able to scamper out of sight and hide beneath a leaf, chip, or other protecting objects. These are exaggeratedly named the millipede or "thousand legs."

But to come back to the wall-sweepers. These are often found in damp houses or in cellars and, indeed, sometimes they are found running around well-kept kitchens, or in camps that are under the very best management. . . . Though they are very conspicuous and wonderfully interesting, seeming weird and unlike almost any other form of animal life, yet they seem never to have attracted much attention on the part of naturalists, because in a large library of naturalists' books there is a woe-full silence on the part of most of them regarding these strange-house scavengers. One variety, with very long legs, is known as the Scutigera forcipes.

Even illustrations of this wonderful, many-legged animal are quite rare and, when I saw an exceptionally good one in the Nature-Study Review, I at once requested the magazine to let the Scouts see it. The photographer, Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, says that he secured the specimen by placing a long pasteboard box over it until it was perfectly quiet and in a normal posture, when he photographed it by arranging his camera directly over it and cautiously removed the box. He was thus able to obtain a beautiful and lifelike reproduction. It seems to me that is a pretty ingenious method of getting a photograph of this animal, showing all its legs in good position.

Bird Whispers

A flash of yellow, white and black across the roadway. A flock of evening grosbeaks were "working" down a row of cedars. A quiet little trill, as if they were just contentedly speaking to each other. Snap, crack, as cedar cones yielded to those broad strong bills.

The bright sunlight, the clear blue sky with fluffy white clouds, the snowy landscape with brown splotches here and there, all combined to make the picture.

Quiet, gentle, unafraid, they worked in and out among the dull-colored cedars; now out of sight, then a gay splash of colors and there was grosbeak on an outstretched limb against the winter background; his large yellow bill, olive head, yellow breast and shoulders, wings white spotted and black tipped and glossy head and tail.

"How are you?" he whispered. "We are quite strangers here, you know. We are visitors from the far Northland, the land of white snows and long silences. That is how we became whisperers. It is so still, so quiet. But I think your valleys are splendid, especially these sheltered hillsides, dotted with cedar trees." He paused a moment.

"We won't stay long," he said. "But we're glad to have been here. And we'll try to come again next winter," he called back as he winged to the next tree.

The First Plow

The modern plow was a Dutch invention. Englishmen and Americans have made many improvements in this implement, but for many years the Dutch plow led the world.

The Bird Hotel

From fall to spring
'Tis a little thing
To spread the birds good cheer
On a window tray,
Where the heart may play
At summer all the year.
Nuts, if you please
For the chickadees
—Never mind about napkins and
—But they'll doff you, perhaps,
Their cozy black caps
For a lump of delectable suet.
An elegant guest
In white dinner-vest
May put them to flutter and flight,
For though nuthatch says dank,
Intended for thank,
No chickadee calls him polite.
A superior throne
Is a marrow-bone
For a woodpecker potentate,
Since seldom can kings

Eat the cushions and things
That embellish their chairs of state.
A salad of seed
Tree-sparrow may lead
To your table, when stripped is his
Thicket.
Or fox-sparrow fine
Whom your dainties incline
To forfeit his Florida ticket.
And if courtesy sends
Them odds and ends
From your own plate for variety,
The bows and bends
Of your feathery friends
Would grace the best society.
To spring from fall
Keep open hall,
And the birds will teach each care
That winter brings
The way of wings,
Escaping up the air.
—Katharine Lee Bates.

THE HOME FORUM

The Great Man

The Genius of our life is jealous of individuals, and will not have any individual great, except through the general. There is no choice to genius. A great man does not wake up some fine morning and say, "I am full of life, I will go to sea and find an Antarctic continent; today I will square the circle; I will ransack botany and find a new food for man; I have a new architecture in my mind; I foresee a new mechanic power"; no, but he finds himself in the river of the thoughts and events, forced onward by the ideas and necessities of his contemporaries. He stands where all the eyes of men look one way, and their hands all point in the direction, in which he should go. The Church has reared him amidst rites and pomp, and he carries out the advice which her music gave him, and builds a cathedral needed by her chants and processions. He finds a war raging; it educates him, by trumpet, in barracks, and he betters the instruction. He finds two countries groping to bring coal, or flour, or fish, from the place of production to the place of consumption, and he hits on a railroad. Every master has found his material collected, and his power lay in his sympathy with his people and in his love of the materials he wrought in. What an economy of power! . . . All is done by his hand. The world has brought him thus far on his way. The human race has gone out before him, sunk the hills, filled the hollows and bridged the rivers. Men, nations, poets, artisans, women, all have worked for him, and he enters into their labors. Choose any other thing, out of the line of tendency, and he would have all to do for himself; his powers would be expended in the first preparations.—Emerson.

Reward of the Doer

He that climbs the tall tree has won right to the fruit.
He that leaps the wide gulf should prevail in his suit.
—Scott.



Statue of De Lesseps, Port Said, Egypt

The day before the Suez Canal was formally opened by the passage through of a fleet of vessels bearing the monarchs and representatives of many nations, was a gala day at Port Said, and Percy Fitzgerald has given this picture of its scenes:
"It was now Tuesday, the morning of the 16th of November, and Port Said presented a brilliant show. The great personages were arriving. The

Viceroy had come to meet them, by way of the canal from Ismailia, having left the Empress of the French at Cairo. She had returned to that city from her trip up the Nile, having made a nocturnal expedition to see the Pyramids illuminated with the magnesium light. The Emperor of Austria, in his steam yacht the Greif, had returned to Egypt from the shores of the Holy Land, where he had made a short tour,

as the Crown Prince of Prussia did within a few days of the same time, both coming to Port Said for the opening of the canal. The Empress Eugénie, both as a lady of exalted rank and as wife of Napoleon III., to whose encouragement the great work was so much indebted, was entitled to take the leading part.

"She came by railway from Cairo to Alexandria on the Monday forenoon, and embarked in the French Imperial yacht Aigle, which conveyed her to Port Said. After lying off that place an hour or two before daylight, the Aigle came in about eight o'clock in the morning. In front of Port Said, and distant a couple of miles from the entrance to the port, were two large Austrian ironclads, which were in a few minutes covered to the masthead with gray flags. Lying off the entrance, in a line, were the five ironclads of the British fleet. Beyond them lay the Rapid, dispatch boat, and near her a small Russian sloop of war. Nearer the entrance of the port were some Italian steamers, gayly decorated with flags. Then along the whole breakwater there was a clear space, and there, crowded up in front, or rather by the side of the town, was a perfect forest of masts; covered to the trucks with gay flags.

The American flag floated over the consulate on shore, but no American ship was to be seen. There were not less than one hundred and sixty vessels in the port. The shipping was chiefly French, Austrian and Italian, with one or two Swedish and Prussian steamers. The town and the shipping altogether formed a pretty spectacle. The two Austrian and five British ironclad ships-of-war outside the harbor, as soon as the French Imperial yacht Aigle came near them, manned yards and fired a grand salute. Steaming past the other vessels at the mouth of the port, the Aigle entered the mouth of the basin, and slowly approached the fleet of vessels massed opposite the town. Here there was no attempt at regularity; vessels of war and merchant steamers were crowded together; all were decorated with lines of flags, and the yards of the men-of-war were manned. The merchant steamers were crowded with passengers. As the Aigle entered the port the salute began. . . . Then as she steamed along between the two lines of steamers the cheering broke out. From the yards of the men-of-war, from the decks of the passengers, from the crowd upon shore, it was heard in every language. It was a most exciting scene, till the yacht of the Empress took up its appointed station alongside the Mahroussieh, the state yacht of the Viceroy of Egypt, on the other side of which lay the Imperial Austrian yacht Greif. The Emperor of Austria and the Viceroy of Egypt were on board the Mahroussieh; with them was Mr. Elliott, the British Ambassador to Turkey. The Viceroy immediately went on board the Aigle to pay his respects to the Empress. He was followed by the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia. The men-of-war now began to pay the compliments to each other's flags, which the English fleet had commenced. For an hour there was almost incessant cannonading, to which the guns of the English fleet served as an occasional echo, as they, too, concluded their round of friendly compliments."

In the Algarve

"The Algarve, Al Gharb of the Musulmans, is the smallest, but one of the most interesting provinces in Portugal." Ethel C. Hargrove writes in "Progressive Portugal." "The country towards the West," as its name signifies, is eighty-five miles in length, with an average breadth of about twenty, contains one important river, the Guadiana, which forms the Spanish frontier eastward, while south and west the Atlantic forms a grand natural boundary. Numerous goats are fed on the mountains, which are covered with forests of oak, cork and chestnut trees.

"The earliest population was undoubtedly Celtic, invaded by degrees by Phoenicians, Tyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and Goths. Finally, the whole district was overrun by Arabs, till Sancho I prevailed on the Crusaders to devote some of their time and energy to help him to clear the Algarve of the Infidels. Circumstances were against this crusade, and Silves was recaptured by the Mussulmans. Eventually a five years' truce was concluded with the Governor of Cordova."

"To return to our own wanderings, after breakfast we motored miles along a mountain road. On either side spread stretches of common land, and I noted clumps of arum lilies growing on the wayside. On we dashed to Monchique, where we halted for about half an hour. I looked into an old church. . . . Then out into the open air to gaze at Foya Peak (two thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine feet above the sea level). Thence on to Lagos,

deed, were of those who sailed with Cortez and assisted the second Columbus in the founding of Carthage in the Indies. Students of modern French poetry will not need to be reminded of the glowing sonnets which he consecrated to their triumphs. The poet's mother came of a Norman family."

"All the poet's childhood was passed amidst the enchanted landscape of his beautiful island; and in early manhood, whilst studying law and theology at Havana, it was beneath orange trees and near by a fountain that he perused his favorite authors. His boyhood, however, was spent at Senlis in France; and following upon the university at Havana, his education was completed in Paris, where he afterwards remained. In Paris, naturally enough, he drifted toward literature."

EVERY man who is striving to be better today than he was yesterday is warring against evil. Until Christian Science instructs him, he wars against evil as a reality. Again, Christian Science teaches him that his battle is not, fundamentally, with evil in others, but with his own viewpoint concerning evil, his own belief that it has power, and his own fear of it. So he who wars against evil with spiritual understanding, is convinced of the unreality of evil in the sight of God, and gives attention to the destruction of his own contemplation of it as a reality. That evil is unreal to God, is wholly logical; yet only the light of spiritual revelation makes this logic clear. Divine Mind expresses itself only in that which is wholly divine, wholly good; anything differing from this divine good is, manifestly, lack of good. Nothing can express itself in the lack of itself. Such an absurdity is unthinkable, and no reasonable person has ever really believed that good could manifest itself through its opposite, evil. Human beliefs, however, have tried to satisfy themselves that divine Mind, God, could know or permit evil, despite His own goodness. Well and good, and indisputable, if God is believed to be only partially present and something other than God is believed to be where He is not. But what does the Christian do, with this argument, admitting the omnipresence of God? He is really cornered. Either he must admit his God to be only half here or he must believe his God to contain evil and to act through evil. Evil as a reality, as a present factor in the universe, would destroy either the goodness of God or the aliveness of God. The Christian believer has professed that God is both good and everywhere present. So when his belief is pushed to fundamental fact, he must give up one or the other. God or evil, as present, or else relinquish his faith in the goodness of God.

Christian Science brings relief to his dilemma and shows him he need only classify evil as a false belief, a mis-

The Christian Warrior

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

taken sense, of the human mind, claiming to have substance and power, but to God having none at all. Then he sees that all the phenomena of evil are as the night-dream—just a non-entity, a set of mental pictures that do not exist to consciousness. Real indeed to the dreamer, so evil is terribly real to the mortal man. But to divine Mind there is no dream, and it is in this sense that Christian Science teaches: evil to be unreal—unknown to God, and therefore unreal to the consciousness that is like God. The "Adam-dream," Mrs. Eddy calls this human turmoil of belief in good and evil. . . . and the keynote of the difference between her teaching and any other is that she declares God, Spirit, to be indeed infinite, and so classifies matter as nothing, as not born of God at all. This leaves matter as a mistaken sense of man, a counterfeit of man, who is in reality spiritual, immortal, eternal, an idea in the divine Mind, God. Of this Mrs. Eddy writes in her 1901 Message to The Mother Church (p. 14): "Our only departure from ecclesiasticism on this subject is, that our faith takes hold of the fact that evil cannot be made so real as to frighten us and so master us, or to make us love it and so hinder our way to holiness. We regard evil as a lie, an illusion, therefore as unreal as a mirage that misleads the traveller on his way home."

Evil, then, according to Christian Science, is an illusion. When it is seen as nothing it will disappear, for it exists nowhere. If a man tries to think rightly concerning everything he thinks about, if he endeavors to hold in thought only the true concept of everything he contemplates, he will reduce to nothing the supposed power of evil. This, manifestly, would mean straight contradiction of all materiality, all that the five material senses report; just as, even now, we contradict the illusion of the rising of the sun, of the contact of sky and earth at the horizon line, of the mirage in

the desert. As the discoveries of natural science treat these optical delusions, so the discovery of Christian Science, explaining existence from the standpoint of divine Mind, treats all sense testimony concerning matter, sin and disease. Christian Science makes the statement of the unreality of matter from the spiritual standpoint, and informs the Christian warrior that his battle is really in the arena of his own thoughts and literally with the false evidence of his own belief in matter and in all things evil. One may ask if correcting one's own beliefs in evil will correct it for the world. At least the belief in evil as a real power will be corrected for the individual, his relations to his fellow men and his outlook upon all the earth, altered. And to that extent evil is lessened for all the world. A stream of light blots out much darkness, and the spread of Christian Science teaching is indeed blotting evil out for all. Christ Jesus went lovingly about his Father's business in a world as jarring to the people of his day doubtless, as this one is to us. The Master Christian possessed that spiritual consciousness which is above the belief in evil, and which revealed, inevitably, eternal Truth to the world.

Paul, in his letter to the Ephesians, assures the Christian warrior that "we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." This, surely, is a mental battle, and with mental conditions, not with people. The evil thinker is a victim of evil belief, not an originator of it. He needs saving from the evil belief, as surely, as do we, and our way to help him is to destroy our own belief that evil can use him or another, or even that one we call ourself. When Christ Jesus bade us first to cast out our own beam that we might then see the brother's mote, he demanded that we war with evil first and always at the point of our own belief in it. The great Christian lesson is, that evil is not power because God is all-power. So the love of evil or the fear of evil, met at the point of our own belief that it has power to tempt or to frighten, is met in its stronghold. Were all men doing this simple thing evil would soon be lost for want of witnesses. The few can do it, at least, and you who may doubt that meeting your own belief in evil through the understanding of God's omnipotence, is the one sure way to war with evil, can at least try, and see what comes from the trying.

A Lilac Bush in the Wilderness

Winthrop Packard, in "Woodland Paths," describes with much charm the finding of a lilac bush in the wilds. "In spite of our increasing population and our progressive business activity, there are portions of eastern Massachusetts towns that are forgotten. Often these are large tracts where the foot of man rarely treads and the creatures of the wilderness roam . . . undisturbed by civilization. They may hear the hoot of the factory whistle morning, noon, and evening, or the faint echoes of the distant roar of trains, but they give no heed.

"Their world is the wilderness and their problem that of living with their forest neighbors. Man hardly enters into their arrangements. Now and then one of these tracts has a past that is related to humanity, though the casual passer would never suspect it. The wilderness sweeps over the trail of man gleefully and his monuments must be built high and strong or they will be swept away with a rapidity that is startling.

"It is only by perpetual efforts that we hold on to our landmarks. The rain will come in between the shingles and, beginning with the roof, sweep your house into the cellar just as a mass of brown mold before you know it. Then the frost and sun tumble the cellar wall in upon it, and where once your proud dwelling stood is a grass-grown hollow. Today's generation trips on the capstone of what was the tower of its ancestors and thinks it merely a projection of the earth's rib, which it is and to which it has returned.

"I fancy every old Massachusetts town has these woodland places that were once the hopeful clearings of early settlers. Now and then, roaming the deep wood where only the creatures of the primeval forest seem to have freehold tenure, I find an alien has strayed from the elder years, a hermit of the wood and of our own time. I know a purple lilac that dwells thus serenely, miles from present-day habitations, in a scrub forest that was fifty years ago a stretch of cathedral pines. Only long search showed me the faint hollow in the brown earth which was once the narrow cellar of a wee house. No record of an early householder here remains other than that planted by the hopeful housewife's hand—the lilac shrub.

"For more than a century it has held the ground where its fellow pioneers planted it, holding close within its pinky heart-wood memories of English lanes white with hawthorn, and, far beyond these, indistinct recollections of rose-perfumed Persian gardens, the home of its race. Perhaps upon its

The Herald
Rejoice!
The throistles sing,
Now blow, thou March wind, lustily
"The trumpet of a prophecy"
Proclaiming Spring.
Beneath the pale March sun gleam
bright
The tasseled catkins and the silver palm
The' old and brown
The leaves
Are gayly dancing with delight,
The blackthorn, with one breath of
Springtide calm,
A snowy crown
Achieves.
The throistles sing,
Now blow, thou March wind, lustily
"The trumpet of a prophecy"
Proclaiming Spring.
Among the thorns the thrushes build,
And on the grass the burnished
celandine
Stars all the sod
With gold. . . .
—Mary G. Cherry.

Mistaken Compromise
I have narrated all this in such detail because it strikingly illustrates the indubitable truth that all compromise with institutions of which your conscience disapproves, — compromises which are usually made for the sake of the general good,—instead of producing the good you expected, inevitably lead you, not only to acknowledge the institution you disapprove of, but also to participate in the evil that institution produces.—Count Leo N. Tolstoy.

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Boswell's Great Book

Johnson loved Boswell, and we love him—the more as we know him better. He has given us a great book—"the most entertaining book you ever read," he promised Temple—but he has given us more. He has drawn us a great man—with all the uncompromising fidelity of a whole-hearted believer in him: "he would not cut off his claws," he told Hannah More, "nor make a tiger a cat to please anybody." It is not everybody who can "carry a bon-mot" as one of the great circle remarked, and the fugitive charm of talk is the hardest thing to keep on paper—if one is loyal to fact. And, again, the great man may be lost in anecd-

otes about him. But of Boswell's book Sir Joshua Reynolds, a great man himself and a lifelong friend of Johnson, said that it might be depended upon as if delivered upon oath, and Burke, another friend of many years, said, "He is greater in Boswell's books than his own." But perhaps as good a measure of what Boswell has done may be had from the curious interest with which we read the question put by Horace Walpole to Mason in a letter of 1776: "Will Dr. Johnson, and I know not most of the rest by name, interest the next age like Addison, Prior, Pope, and Congreve?" He had no doubt as to how

the question would be answered; nor have I; and the discrepancy is explained when we remember that he reckoned without Boswell.

T. R. Glover.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917

EDITORIALS

Government and Food Control

THE Assistant United States District Attorney at Chicago practically confesses the inability of the Government to convict manipulators of food prices. His experience with investigations, undertaken in different parts of the country, he says, shows that "it is impossible to prove conspiracy as manipulation is at present carried on." "It is not necessary to conspire to raise prices," he continues. "Men don't have to get together, as if they were selling wire, and pledge each other to fix higher prices. In the handling of food men intuitively know when to advance prices. Prices, they say, are regulated by supply and demand. But if you have the money, there's always plenty of supply. If potatoes are \$4 a bushel, you can get as many bushels as you have \$4." And he adds: "It's anarchy to raise the prices in the way these manipulators do, urged on by their greed to put the price of food out of the reach of women and children. The only way I see to get around it is to be equally anarchistic. Let the city or State go in and sell the food stored up in these warehouses at a safe profit. That would bring the speculators to their knees."

The impotency of the law in dealing with food speculation and food speculators has been the theme of many dissertations, both in legal and in lay circles, during recent years, and yet it would appear, as the official just quoted seems to show, that the process of the manipulation of food supply is constantly tending toward centralizing the evil, and making it more and more possible to deal with it concretely. In order that the food supply may be monopolized, and that food prices may be controlled, it is evidently necessary that farm products shall be gathered into warehouses and stored. There can be no effective control of supply or of price while products are scattered. The speculators and manipulators have long realized this, and they have followed two general lines in order to be able, in the first place, to dictate to the producer, and, in the second place, to dictate to the consumer. To accomplish the one object, they have restricted the market; to accomplish the other, they have regulated the output. In the one instance, they have bought at their own price or the produce has remained unmarketed; in the other, they have sold at their own price or the consumer has gone without the monopolized commodity.

So it was in the case of turkeys in the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons of last year. So it has been with chickens, eggs, butter, turpins, and potatoes this year. There has been no question as to the plentifulness of the supply on the farms. Prices have not been determined by the stocks of produce scattered throughout the country, but by the stocks of produce in the storage warehouses, and the disposition or indisposition of the owners to part with their stored foodstuffs at reasonable profits.

While it may be difficult to reach the individual speculator or manipulator, acting as a purchasing or a selling agent; while, perhaps, as the Chicago attorney says, "it is impossible to prove conspiracy as manipulation is now carried on," it is not impossible for the Government to discover the prices at which foodstuffs are purchased for storage, to follow the course of these prices as the season advances, and to prosecute for extortion in case those prices are raised to an excessive or an exorbitant point. The very existence of the warehouses renders such a proceeding possible. The evidence is tangible and accessible. The proof of fair or of unfair dealing is within reach. It is not so desirable that those engaged in foodstuff distribution shall be convicted of conspiracy as that they shall be discouraged and ultimately deterred from doing wrong.

Much can be done, and much has been done. The experience of the last few days shows that where the public is aroused to the point of driving the authorities to action, manipulation can speedily be brought to an end. Exposure of the falsehood that the supply of certain commodities was short, quickly induced holders to take goods out of storage and start them flowing easily in the channels of trade.

There are many who believe that an altogether different method of dealing with the food supply of the Nation must be thought out, introduced, and perfected in the near future. Instead of coming into the matter in the last instance, it may be necessary for the Government to come into it in the first. Destruction of surplus produce, car shortage, market closing, the creation of fictitious shortages, all the tricks of food speculators, food gamblers, food monopolists, and food plotters now resorted to, must, in the opinion even of observers close to the interests themselves, sooner or later be rendered impossible by Government control.

Political Housekeeping in Brazil

"WHEN Brazil shall have put her political house in order," said a prominent reformer of that giant Republic, "the world will be glad for her." That there are yet weaknesses in Brazilian political housekeeping, the citizens of the nation itself are among the first to assert. In the press, in clubs, and in private conversation, frank, and often scathing, criticism of the present state of affairs in politics is heard. Politics in Brazil, as in other South American countries, comprise a popular profession. The topic bulks larger than any other one subject of general discussion, and nearly every other man one meets is ready for some new reform.

There are evidences of progress. The new Civil Code, which came into effect on Jan. 1, 1917, gives promise of help, especially with regard to property rights, the rights of authors and inventors, the more careful definition of land rights in mining districts, and the enlargement of the scope of legal justice to women. There are, moreover,

many existing Brazilian laws, for example, the law requiring the registry of all promissory notes, which might be emulated with advantage by the United States. As Senator Ruy Barbosa said not long ago, however, "The need of Brazil is not simply better laws, but better men to enforce them." In Brazil, as in the northern Republic, there is quite a sufficient tendency to make laws; there is not so decided a tendency to maintain them scrupulously. The "bichu," for example, which is the most popular form of gambling in Brazil today, and, in the judgment of many, works untold harm among the common people, is against the law, and every one knows it. Occasionally the police make a show of force against certain "bichu" ticket sellers, but in general this form of gambling goes its way, and is so firmly entrenched in the people's habits that Brazilians will tell you that if the police closed the "bichu" there would be a revolution.

A republic is supposed to represent the voice of the people, but those who know Brazil intimately are aware that, in many states of the Union, general voting is not common, and even in the Federal capital the presidential elections are said to be finally determined in the Chamber of Deputies. While the transmission of "graft" money to politicians and officials by corporations and business men is not unheard-of in the United States, it is not so common as in the southern republics. There is a general need of an awakened public conscience, and there is need of people who will go into politics, not simply because it furnishes an easy living, but because of an aroused desire to serve the State. The man of Brazil who will be punctilious about his own business is, too often, inclined to regard the Government, or large Government concerns, like the railway, in a different light.

Brazilians are entering more largely into practical commercial enterprises, and the pressure and demands of business affairs, everywhere a potent influence on Government, will doubtless assist in the renovation of political conditions. It is only because Brazil has such unlimited natural resources that she has been able to disregard her political housekeeping.

Anti-Alcohol Campaign in France

EVERY day that passes adds to the feeling, throughout France, that the Government must take some drastic action in regard to the liquor traffic. In the early days of the war, when the authorities, by an energetic measure, effectually banished absinthe from France, it was very generally hoped that it would not be long before the country would follow the example set by Russia and suppress the liquor traffic entirely. These hopes have, however, been disappointed. In spite of the efforts of such institutions as the Ligue Nationale Contre l'Alcoolisme, and of such men as Marcel Sembat and M. Ribot, every attempt to extirpate the practice of drinking has only ended in discussion.

As far back as September, 1915, M. Ribot introduced a bill into the Chamber, which aimed at bringing about several drastic reforms. It was steadily opposed by the liquor interests and failed to pass. M. Ribot then took up the matter with vigor. Speaking at the annual meeting of the five academies at the Institut de France, he declared that the evil that had progressed most rapidly, and was the most serious of the century, was undoubtedly intemperance. France had permitted its invasion to spread throughout the whole country, and he hoped that, when the question came up for the decision of Parliament, the representatives of the country would find themselves able to rise above all those considerations which had so often prevented them from serving the general interests, and that "their resolution would be as firm as the peril was great." Six months later, however, the position remained much the same. The opposition in the Chamber was still, apparently, as strong as ever, and the Ligue Nationale Contre l'Alcoolisme was redoubling its efforts to secure a decisive move by the authorities.

Nevertheless, during all that time, and ever since, the temperance movement has been steadily gaining ground, and the demand for what amounts to a national prohibition is beginning to be taken up, even by those directly interested in the liquor traffic. Only quite recently, for instance, the Union of Hotelkeepers at Aix-les-Bains earnestly expressed its support of the bill for dealing with the question, which is, once again, before the Chamber. Not only, they said, would they willingly submit to the measures it aimed to enforce, but they hastened to give it their "whole-hearted support." The bill, however, which has already been passed by the Senate, is being delayed in its passage through the Chamber owing to the opposition of certain deputies, who are compelling it to "take its turn" instead of becoming law at once, as it might do if it were passed by coming. There is, of course, now little doubt as to the ultimate passage of the measure; but the delay which is being occasioned is as regrettable as it is unnecessary.

Civic Progress in New Orleans

IN THE late days of January, New Orleans, prompted by its Association of Commerce, turned its back squarely upon old, and its face as squarely toward new, methods of arousing and sustaining local enthusiasm and pride in civic accomplishment. In many cities of the United States, during the last dozen years, citizen organizations, the purpose of which is to further and foster every communal interest, have sprung into existence and, in many instances, have achieved remarkable results. Sometimes these organizations are known as commercial clubs, commercial associations, associations of commerce, chambers of commerce, and so on, but they are all working with one definite purpose in view, the upbuilding of their respective cities. It is right to say that their efforts are by no means confined to purely material affairs; rather are they directed, as an essential to industrial, commercial, and financial progress, toward every factor that contributes to civic advancement, moral, educational, and religious. There is scarcely a great city in the United States today that does not owe to its local organization, of this character, not only municipal improvements that

in ordinary circumstances, might not be obtained in years, but, and this is even more important, the sowing of a popular sentiment which is operating to raise political as well as business standards, to improve the popular taste for municipal art, and to sharpen popular opposition to all of those things which in the past have cheapened, degraded, and rendered miserable the existence of large elements in civic population.

Some very important enterprises have been set afoot and brought successfully to completion in New Orleans during the last few years. The observant visitor to that city must at once be struck by its dock system, its terminals, its belt-line facilities, its warehouses for the handling of merchandise in bulk. Through the activities of its organized citizen forces the municipality has been made progressive in the strictest sense of the word. Up to the first of the present year, when Buffalo, N. Y., inaugurated the new plan, New Orleans was the largest city in the United States operating under the commission form of government. The city of New Orleans has a recently completed cotton warehousing plant which covers 100 acres and has a capacity of 2,000,000 bales. The city has bonded itself for the construction of an immense grain elevator. The Board of Commissioners of the city of New Orleans now controls over forty-two miles of river frontage. The city of New Orleans, it should be recorded to its credit, without waiting for a Government appropriation, has spent, or is spending, \$400,000 in the improvement of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River.

There had been signs of droop in the organization that had been mainly instrumental in bringing about these and numerous other improvements, and it became necessary to give a fresh impulse to civic effort. During the week ending on Jan. 27, a campaign was undertaken which has immensely increased both the membership and the motor power of the Association of Commerce. Says the Times-Picayune: "The Association of Commerce is to be congratulated on having carried out its campaign so successfully in the time specified, securing the membership of 4000 upon which it had counted as necessary to accomplish its broad program of advance and improvement." And says the Item: "The Association of Commerce is showing by and in this campaign that the ideals of the business interests of New Orleans are high, practical and forward-looking. It is getting to be popular to stand for a clean, decently governed, morally straight city. Quite a change is coming over the spirit of New Orleans."

The idea behind the New Orleans campaign for a revival of civic interest, civic enthusiasm, civic pride, and civic progress generally, might well be studied by sister cities which have fallen into the perilous way of thinking that they are doing well enough now.

Cycling

ONE of the many curious effects of the war, in the United Kingdom, has been the immense impetus given to cycling, both for business and for pleasure. The restrictions placed on the use of petrol, combined with the increased cost of railway traveling, has caused many people to resume a practice which, for some years past, they had not followed. So great, indeed, has been the demand for bicycles that the available supply has been quite inadequate to meet it. With so many people at work on munitions, few new machines are being made; and, as a consequence, those which, a year or so ago, it would have been impossible to sell, save as scrap iron, are today commanding quite good prices. Old "bone shakers" or their immediate successors are reappearing, underdressed, on the public highways, from sundry sheds and outhouses, where they have lain and rusted for years.

The word "bone shaker" is used inadvisably, for, strictly speaking, an original "bone shaker" would, today, be far too valuable, for museum purposes, ever to be used on the road. It was, indeed, in the "bone shaker," which was patented in the United States by Pierre Lallement of Paris, just over fifty years ago, that the form and feature of the bicycle first became clear. Before that time, there had been the velocipede, invented by Blanchard and Magurier, and described in the Journal de Paris in 1779. It comprised just a wooden bar rigidly connecting two wheels, the whole being propelled by the rider, sitting astride the bar, and pushing against the ground with his feet. Next came the invention of Freiherr Karl Dais von Sauerbronn, who introduced the pivoted front wheel, and called his machine the draisine. It was taken up with enthusiasm in England, and many adaptations of von Sauerbronn's machine were quickly placed on the market.

But people quickly tired of this, and it was not until nearly half a century later, after Pierre Lallement, in his Paris workshop, had worked out his scheme for propelling a machine by means of cranks attached directly to the axle of the front wheel, that the matter was taken up again. It was in 1866 that Lallement, having brought his invention to the United States, secured a patent for it. His machine consisted of a wooden frame, supported by two wooden wheels, and propelled after the manner already described. It was called, by those who sold it, a bicycle, and by those who rode it, a "bone shaker." The "bone shaker," however, had a future. Most people at once recognized that, and improvements quickly followed. Solid rubber tires were first introduced in 1868. These were followed by the evolution of the wire spokes, and then began that bitter struggle between the front wheel and the back wheel, in which the back wheel, at first, always got the worst of it. At the height of its power, the front wheel assumed very large proportions, and the back wheel was reduced to the merest apology. The victory, however, was by no means permanent. The high bicycle had many obvious disadvantages, and inventors gradually turned their inventive genius to the rear wheel. The front one was steadily reduced in size, and when, by means of a special gearing, the back one was made the driving wheel, the forward wheel dropped from its high estate with one swift

and inevitable movement, and it has never regained its lost position.

The result of all this was the famous "Starley Rover," first built by J. K. Starley of England in 1885. With Starley's rover, the "safety" bicycle, as we know it today, made its appearance, and when Dunlop invented his pneumatic tires, in 1888, the future of the bicycle was assured. It has experienced many improvements since then, and, in the motor cycle, has been improved out of all recognition; but, in essentials, in spite of its free wheel, three-speed gear, and so on, the most modern machine differs but little from the "Starley Rover" of thirty years ago.

Notes and Comments

GREAT BRITAIN and France may not exactly have been pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States, but it does seem that their activity in opening the European mails has been the means of discovering something more or less vital with reference to German intrigue against the peace and comfort of the United States. And as for mere chestnuts, just getting them away from the fire goes far toward taking the pop out of them!

It is often said that history repeats itself, and a recent event counts toward strengthening the belief that the adage is true. The announcement is now made that Belgium's conqueror has divided that country into three parts. Surely every schoolboy and schoolgirl remembers, with a shudder, the time when he learned of a similar division of the same territory, with the adjoining land to the south.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN characterized the United States as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; but in connection with the oil situation the people, if they are the Government, find themselves in a peculiar position. The Government reserves for future use certain oil lands, especially in California, while oil dealers are sinking wells in adjacent territory. As oil floweth where it listeth, it is not unreasonable to expect that some of this reserved oil, by way of underground channels, may flow into the reservoirs of dealers who sell to the people, who comprise the Government. The people, therefore, may be buying their own oil. It may be quite proper for the people to buy their own oil, so long as the "rule of reason" is applied to the price charged, but when the "rule of size" in price becomes too great, it seems only fair to revert to the "rule of reason."

AFTER another tremendous outburst, the latest controversy on a decimal coinage in the English press has been "closed." This time the opponents of any change had the last word. They carried the war into the enemy's camp, and roundly claimed indorsement for their views from a prominent business man in a decimal coinage country. This authority declares that the English system of coinage "is easier to calculate when giving change, and, in particular, that the more numerous factors of the shilling are more convenient for small purchases—twopence, threepence, fourpence, as compared with only five cents and ten cents in the United States." So it rests for the moment; but those who know "the decimal people" are by no means deceived into thinking that it is over.

ANOTHER hardy perennial in the way of discussion is the question of reform in spelling. Only quite recently this reform has made another vigorous excursion into the press. The wary will not be drawn into the discussion; but the question ever recurs, Who shall decide as to what is and is not phonetic? One supporter of the movement naively makes the admissions that no two people, as a rule, speak exactly alike; that he has studied "five of the most prominent methods"—let the number be noted—and that, whilst four of them were similar, one was so divergent from the others as to be "unintelligible to those acquainted with other systems of phonetics," until it had been specially "learned and mastered."

HONOLULU, Hawaii, has had its clean-up week, and it is probable that Nuuanu Street is now as presentable as the most fastidious person could desire. Nothing would be more disappointing to tourists from the mainland, it may be assumed, than to find anything in the nature of a nuisance on Nuuanu Street.

SPEAKING of Hawaii, it seems that the carpet-bagger has made his appearance on the islands, and that he is more fortunate in obtaining Federal judgeships and postmasterships "than permanent residents who are good Democrats." The carpet-bagger is an old acquaintance, but when last heard of he was not in Hawaii, and he was not enjoying patronage under a Democratic Administration. "Two more carpet-baggers!" says the Maui News, in sorrow. But it is immediately comforted by the reflection that it might have been two dozen. In order to show that it is not narrow or inhospitable, that journal, after commenting further on the subject, remarks: "It isn't that Hawaii doesn't want to welcome newcomers, but that she dislikes to share their affection with a cow left somewhere back in Tennessee or Missouri." This is what Artemus Ward might have called sourcism.

WHEN the war broke out people in the United States found themselves deprived of many necessary articles that were formerly imported from Europe. Ingenuity at once became active, and various articles, such as dyes, are at the present time being made to take the place of the imported products. Now it is announced that there is no longer need of importing Roquefort cheese, which the French had been considered the only adepts at making. The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, reports that it has discovered the secret of manufacturing Roquefort cheese from cows' milk, after eight years of investigation, and that the process will be turned over to American cheesemakers. Nothing is said about the Limburger variety, and there are some people who hope the Government will ignore it.